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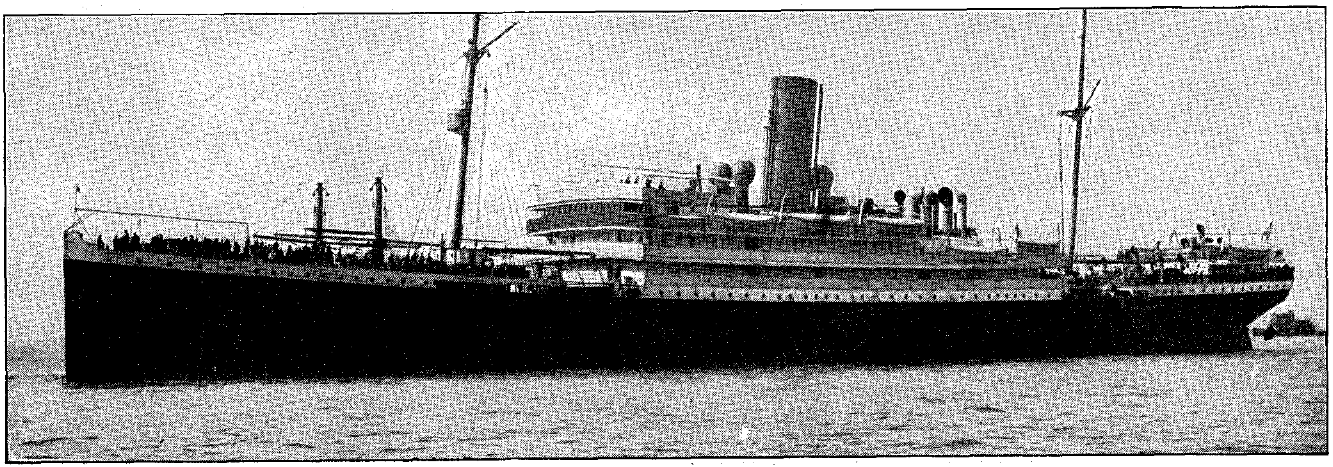
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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THE *ANCONA*,

Sunk with a large loss of life in the Mediterranean on November 8 by a submarine bearing the Austrian flag.

ANOTHER "LUSITANIA" CASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

THE HORROR of sending innocent women and children to the bottom of the sea "would appal the world in any other period than this," observes the Boston *Herald;* but now we look upon such an event as the destruction of the *Ancona* in the Mediterranean on November 8 "with measurable calm, only inquiring as to the technical compliance with the precepts of international law over which President Wilson had supposedly brought Germany to terms." True, most of our newspapers would defer any action by our Government until official reports established certain facts. Were there Americans among the scores of passengers drowned or killed or wounded by the gun-fire of the attacking submarine? Did the *Ancona's* captain try to escape after a signal to stop? Was the submarine, which flew the Austrian flag, really Austrian or German? It is quite possible that no direct issue will be raised between this country and either Germany or Austria-Hungary, admit several of these editors. But even so, asks the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "what shall then be said of this deliberate revival of submarine frightfulness?"

> "A passenger-steamer, bound westward and therefore not to be suspected of carrying either contraband or reservists, her cabins and steerage laden with inoffensive non-combatants, many of them helpless women and children, is summarily destroyed as were the *Falaba,* the *Lusitania,* and the *Arabic.* No military purpose is served. Italy, whose flag the *Ancona* flew, is not perceptibly hurt."

The New York *Times* finds it "hard to look upon the act in any other light than as one of wanton savagery, a continuation in the Mediterranean field of the policy of frightfulness and of butchery of innocent persons so long pursued by Germany's Navy in waters about the British Islands. . . . The war upon the kindergarten goes on relentlessly, whether in the streets of London or in the waters of the Mediterranean." Stupid as well as brutal, *The Evening Sun* calls the attack on the *Ancona,* "it brought no military advantage"; "rather we might say its only effect is to enhance Italian hatred of Austria and desire to defeat and punish her." Yet by this futile deed, says *The Evening Sun,*

> "The Austrian authorities once more draw down on their country and its allies the anger and detestation of the whole civilized world, above all of America. . . . And this at a time when the hopes of Germany and Austria are concentrated on an aggressive policy by the American Government in curbing the activities of England at sea!"

An example of the effect on American opinion is seen in the comment of a strictly commercial organ. Great Britain's

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interference with neutral trade, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is "trivial compared with the atrocities and abominations of the Teutonic methods on land and sea, which force their enemies to reprisal and retaliation which it is difficult to make effective in accordance with rules." *The Journal of Commerce* believes that the sympathies of the American people are with the Allies. "We profit by helping them through our trade, and we can afford to sacrifice something even of our rights in not hindering them." An "outrage" like the sinking of the *Ancona* will make our people "more and more disposed to do all they can to help the side which has their sympathy by deserving it, and to injure that which has gained their antipathy by equally deserving it."

> "It will make it all the more certain that the Allies against the Teutonic Power must win by having all the world on their side in defense of civilization. It will make it all the harder when that Power is broken, as it must be, to devise terms of peace that do full justice and 'take a bond of fate' to insure its permanence. This country has been striving all these months to maintain a position that would make friendly relations with both sides possible after their conflict is over, and help to some kind of an understanding that would make a world-peace safer in the time to come. These Teutonic methods are threatening to defeat all hope of that, and to array all civilization on one side in a cause of self-preservation."

The first connected story of the sinking of the *Ancona* was given as follows in a Reuter dispatch (doubtless censored):

> "We left Naples with a fairly large number of passengers, intending to sail direct to New York, but soon after leaving port we received a wireless message directing us to stop at Messina for more passengers and cargo. The people aboard were mostly Greeks and Italians, with large families, on their way to the United States to settle there. The majority, therefore, were women and children.
>
> "We left Messina at 5 P.M. The captain, having been warned of the presence of enemy submarines, took all possible precautions. At exactly one o'clock Monday afternoon [November 8] we sighted an enemy submarine at a great distance. She came to the surface and made full speed in our direction, firing as she did so a shot which went wide across our bow. We took this to be a warning to halt.
>
> "Immediately there was the wildest panic aboard, not only among the women and children, but among the men as well. Women screamed and children clung desperately to their mothers. Meanwhile the submarine continued to shell us, gaining rapidly. The fifth shot carried away the chart-house.
>
> "The engines then were stopt and the *Ancona* came slowly to a standstill. The submarine, which we could see plainly was an Austrian, came alongside. We heard the commander talking to our captain. In a somewhat curt manner we were told that the Austrian had given us a few minutes to abandon the ship. Meanwhile the submarine withdrew a little distance.
>
> "We turned to the boats, which began to be lowered without loss of time, but the passengers were in a pandemonium. Men, women, and children seemed to lose their heads completely. The submarine, presumably to accelerate our departure, continued to fire around the vessel. There was a rush for the first boats lowered, and in the confusion these were overturned before they were free from the davits, the occupants falling into the water. Many were drowned before our eyes.
>
> "The shrieks of women, children, and struggling men rent the air, but it seemed no help could be given. Every one was trying to act for himself. The heartrending screams were punctuated with shot after shot, delivered almost mechanically from the deck of the submarine, adding to the panic aboard. Had it not been for these shots it might have been possible to restore a semblance of order. The conduct of the submarine was incomprehensible. Not one shot was directed at the ship, but they were fired all around the vessel as if to create as much terror as possible.
>
> "About eight boats got away clear, some with a fair complement aboard; others half empty. All drifted away from one another."

Other passengers have been quoted as saying that the *Ancona* tried to escape after the first warning shot. The captain, in a dispatch from Tunis, declares that the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop, but the *Ancona* "stopt dead" as soon as the submarine opened fire. Subsequently, he says:

> "Shells hit the boats which were being made ready for launching, and many passengers were killed or wounded on the deck and in the boats. Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water approached the submarine, but were repelled and derided.
>
> "Finally, shells and torpedoes were fired at the *Ancona* from a distance of 300 yards."

Among these insufficient and censored reports, the fact seems to stand out, says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, "that the steamer received timely warning from the enemy's submarine, and that, despite this warning, it attempted to escape. If this version of the affair be correct, then international law would justify the submarine commander in attacking a boat that refused to obey his orders." And the New York *World* agrees that "the captain of a liner who tries to escape from a submarine after he has been warned is personally assuming the responsibility for every non-combatant life that is lost by his recklessness, and no neutral Government can intervene, even tho its own citizens are among the victims."

An Italian naval officer, quoted in the New York *Times*, is willing to stake his reputation

> "that the submarine which sank the *Ancona* off the southern coast of Sardinia, where the passage between the island and Algeria is less than 200 kilometers, was a German boat flying the Austrian flag. If this can be proved there will be no further excuse for Italy to refrain from declaring war on Germany, and if American citizens have been slain, it will certainly call for drastic action on the part of the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "We know where the Austrian undersea boats are, and not one of them, since Italy declared war, has ventured beyond the Adriatic. . . . . . .
>
> "Austria has just eleven submarines—seven of the Germanic type, two of the Lake, and the rest Holland-built boats. Their maximum radius is less than 1,200 miles. It is said that the *Ancona* was fired upon before she was torpedoed. No Austrian boat carries any guns for surface attack."

We read, however, in the New York *Tribune's* correspondence, that this view is not credited at Washington. "It is pointed out that Germany is not at war with Italy, and would therefore hesitate to commit an act of war against that country." Since the *Ancona* carried Americans, their lives were at least jeopardized, and Austria, like her ally, says the Columbia *State*, "must be held to strict accountability. The new submarine orders issued by the Berlin Government have prevented any repetition of the murders of the Irish Sea. Similar guaranties must be secured from Austria." Washington officials, we read in the dispatches, are not certain how far the negotiations and the understanding with Germany regarding submarine warfare bind her allies. "If it should develop that the subject must be taken up separately with her allies," says the New York *Sun*,

> "A long and irksome correspondence must be carried on with each of them, altho Germany's precedent has incalculably strengthened our position, unchanged from the beginning.
>
> "Americans will continue to believe that Austria's conduct will not necessitate another diplomatic negotiation comparable to that with Germany until the contrary has been demonstrated; and if it is necessary they will begin to wonder whether at its conclusion they must undertake similar processes with Turkey and with Bulgaria."

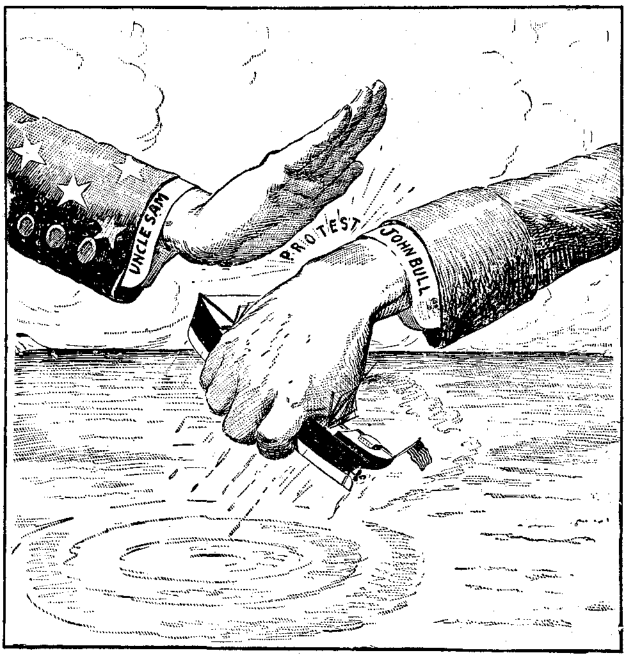
The renewed activity of German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean has caused in London, says one dispatch, a "natural anxiety for the transports which are proceeding east," tho "naval writers believe the Navy will be able to contend" with the situation. This Teuton underwater campaign in the Mediterranean is of course, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "closely connected with developments in the Balkans":

> "Sending Allied troops into Saloniki, on a scale demanded by the seriousness of the situation, imposes a strain upon the Allied fleets such as they have not previously experienced. . . . From now on Great Britain must be prepared for much greater casualties at sea than she has hitherto sustained."

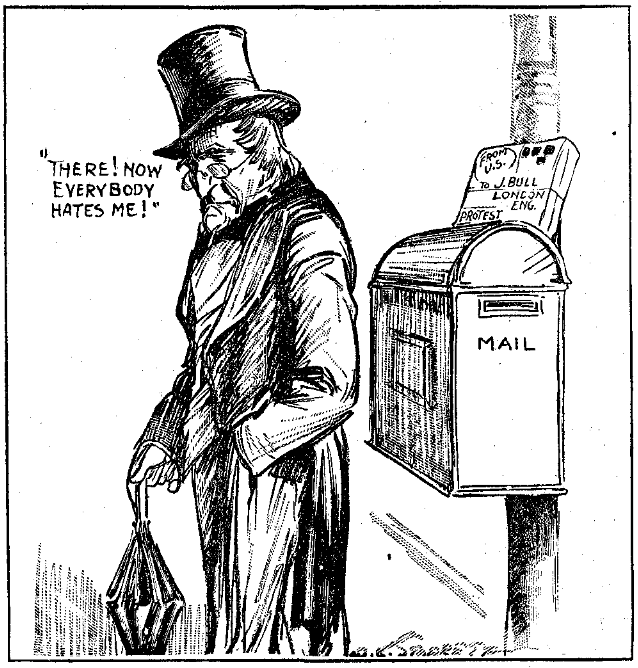
OUR CASE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT "military necessity" as a substitute for international law is the key-note alike of our earlier protests against Germany's submarine tactics and of our latest arraignment of Great Britain's interference with neutral commerce. Thus when President Wilson characterizes England's long-range blockade of Germany as "ineffective, illegal, and indefensible," and "insists" that the relations between the Government of the United States and his Majesty's Government "be governed, not by expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for material existence," the Cleveland *Leader* notes approvingly that "what was sauce for the German goose is to be sauce for the British gander." And the same thought moves the Springfield *Republican* to remark that "it is unmistakably the President's desire and policy to be even-handed, to stand stedfastly for the principle that if neutrals have rights which belligerents are bound to respect, not one belligerent, but all belligerents, shall respect them." A few German-American papers, among them the Detroit *Abendpost* and the Cincinnati *Freie Presse*, are disappointed by the absence of such phrases as "deliberately unfriendly" and "strict accountability," which occur in our notes to Berlin, but the New York *Times* reminds these journals that there is a difference between illegal interference with a nation's commerce and illegal killing of its citizens. To this may be due also the milder tone of the press comment. Another fact which makes our controversy with Downing Street less ominous than our controversy with Wilhelmstrasse, as Washington dispatches point out, is the existence of a peace treaty between this country and Great Britain. This treaty, which was fathered by Mr. Bryan, provides for a year's investigation of the points in dispute between the two countries before even the possibility of war is considered.

Despite this fact, however, not a few American editors demand action as well as words on our efforts to bring Great Britain back into the straight and narrow path of international law in her dealings with neutral shipping. Thus Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, while conceding that our note to England is "an absolutely accurate presentation of our wrongs and injuries," declares that it should have been delivered nearly a year ago, and complains that "nothing in the tone or wording of the note would lead England, or America either, to suspect even that the Administration means to DO ANYTHING to compel England to let our commerce alone." What we should do, several papers argue, is to give England her choice between conceding to our just demands or having her supply of American-made war-munitions cut off. Among the papers urging this course are the Fresno *Republican*, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, and the Brooklyn *Standard Union;* while the Binghamton *Republican-Herald* is confident that even if the President fails to make England toe the mark, Congress will succeed in doing so. To the New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, talk of an embargo is "absurd," and the New York *Tribune* states the following reasons why this would not be an easy solution of our difficulties:



THOSE HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


"THERE! NOW EVERYBODY HATES ME!"
FROM U.S.
To J. BULL LONDON ENG.
PROTEST
MAIL

TRUE NEUTRALITY.
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune*.

> "It is easy to prevent the export of munitions of war to Great Britain if the British decline to follow our wishes or respect our rights. But shall we extend the embargo to all England's allies—to France, to Russia, to Italy, to Japan? And if we do not, what effect can the embargo have, for what was intended for Great Britain can be shipped to France without doing England any material harm. On the other hand, if we put an embargo on the export of munitions to England and her allies, we invite reprisals from most of the non-blockaded nations of the globe, and practically destroy our own markets outside of South America."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the full value of our latest protest will not become apparent until after peace has been declared, when it will not only "bring us a verdict and payment of damages before a court of arbitration," but will be used effectively before the next international-law conference "to illustrate the ills a neutral suffers in war-time and perhaps to provide the basis for new or renewed assertions of right." To seek immediate results by declaring an embargo, this influential Chicago paper declares, "threatens consequences so grave and far-reaching that neither the President nor Congress would care to assume the responsibility involved, unless compelled by a far more exigent need than any which has appeared thus far." Among many other papers which, while recognizing the gravity of the issues defined in the American note, foresee no probability of a crisis in the relations between this country and Great Britain, we note the New York *Commercial* and *Press*, Syracuse *Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, Boston *News Bureau*, and Boston *Transcript*. "Business is cold-blooded and its injuries can be soothed with cold cash," remarks the New York *Commercial*, and in *The Transcript* we read:

> "The big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral

nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the Navy of Great Britain. But for that protection, our ships would to-day be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the *William P. Frye* type would never have ceased. . . . . . .

"If the American people believed that President Wilson had any intention to stab the Allies in the back, at the time of their most crucial need of all their resources, they would not approve the stand he has now taken. The people will believe nothing of the sort."

The note itself, which is described by the Brooklyn *Standard Union* as "the most important diplomatic event since the beginning of the European War," is dated October 21, and covers in its 15,000 words, under 35 heads, Great Britain's infringements of our maritime rights since the beginning of hostilities. It carries as an appendix an "incomplete list" of 276 neutral ships which were diverted to the port of Kirkwall by British authorities between March 11 and June 17, 1915, while bound with American cargoes from America to Scandinavian ports. "Even well-informed Americans," remarks the Indianapolis *News*, "will be astounded at the extent of the interference by the British Government with American trade during the present war." The note puts the Government of the United States on record as challenging England's practise of diverting neutral ships to British ports "on suspicion" that their cargoes are contraband; as rejecting as illegal the "so-called blockade measures" imposed by the British Order in Council of March 11, because they involve the blockading of neutral countries like Holland and Scandinavia; as questioning the jurisdiction of the British prize-courts in many of the American cases brought before them; and as reserving the right to protest in a later note against Great Britain's classification of certain articles as contraband of war. But the gist and spirit of the whole communication are to be found in these closing paragraphs:

"I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, can not submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it can not with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practises.

"The Government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his Majesty's Government that it must insist that the relations between it and his Majesty's Government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

That this note demands more than can be granted seems to be the consensus of English editorial opinion as quoted in the cabled dispatches. The view thus reflected seems to be that England, fighting for her life, must give to military expediency precedence of the niceties of international law. "The purport of the whole note is not, of course, to put a pistol to our heads, but to tell us firmly—one might almost say harshly—that the United States does not accept our main contentions, does not acquiesce in our policy, and will continue to press strong protests upon us," says the London *Chronicle*, and *The Daily News* warns the nation that "no mistake could be graver than to underestimate the seriousness of the contentions advanced by Washington." As the London *Times* reads it, the note "nowhere rises to the broad view of the larger issues involved in the world-war." "The United States scarcely grapples with the realities of the situation created in the first place by the fact of war and in the second by the criminality of German practises," complains *The Pall Mall Gazette*. And *The Evening Standard* remarks that the United States "accepted from Germany a sort of apology which bore far less similarity to the real article than our blockade bears to a blockade that would satisfy even American diplomatists." The Manchester *Guardian*, however, urges its readers not to forget that "the cordial friendship of the United States will not be a luxury, but a necessity, of British policy when the war is over."

The German press, according to dispatches from Berlin and Hamburg, commend the firm tone of the note, but doubt whether any action will follow. Thus the Berlin *Tageblatt*, while commenting approvingly on the "sharpness" of America's protest, adds that "for the present there are only sharp words and nothing more"; and the *Tägliche Rundschau*, declaring that the note has been too long delayed to be effective, goes on to say:

"London will be unwilling to believe that America now really is in deadly earnest with its claims and demands, or that behind these earnest words stands a resolution for earnest action. Through his unlimited yieldingness, Mr. Wilson has used up too much of his moral credit. It is doubtful, therefore, whether Britain will honor his demands."

Another Berlin paper, the *Lokal Anzeiger*, rejoices to read from so able a neutral pen "the unvarnished truth about Great Britain's rape of neutral trade, her disregard of all international law, and her shabby manner of conducting war at sea." From "the bare fact that the American Government uses such decided and firm language," the *Morgenpost* infers that "the discontent of wide and influential American circles with Great Britain must be very earnest indeed." And in the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* we read:

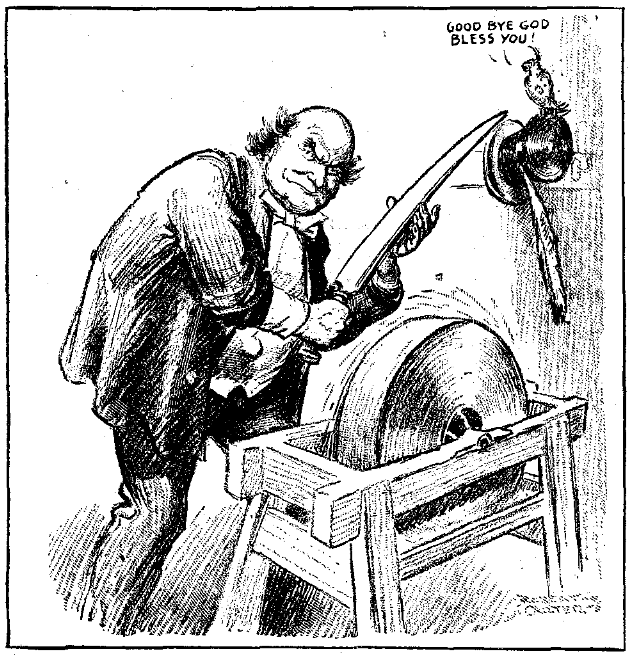
"The same Wilson speaks here as spoke in the notes we received from him. He expresses the same conception of inviolable rights of neutrals to a free intercourse without being hampered by the war."

The German-American press, while generally commending the note as an able and convincing document, are not very optimistic about its effect. "Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after the war, and that seems to be the only purpose of these diplomatic writing-exercises," remarks the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. "The facts, the law, and the logic in the note are unassailable," says the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, "but we regret that the protest comes so late." The same regret is express by the St. Louis *Westliche Post*. And the Milwaukee *Germania Herold* reminds us that—

"While the note was on its way to London the English Admiralty crowned its shameless proceedings by seizing the steamship *Hocking*, belonging to an American company, having American registry, and sailing under the American flag from one American harbor to another. This unprecedented outrage forces one to the conclusion, in our opinion, that England does not intend to meet even a single one of the demands of the United States. And, in that case, what will the Administration, which 'without hesitation' has taken upon itself the championship of the whole neutral world, do about it?"

PREPAREDNESS AND POLITICS

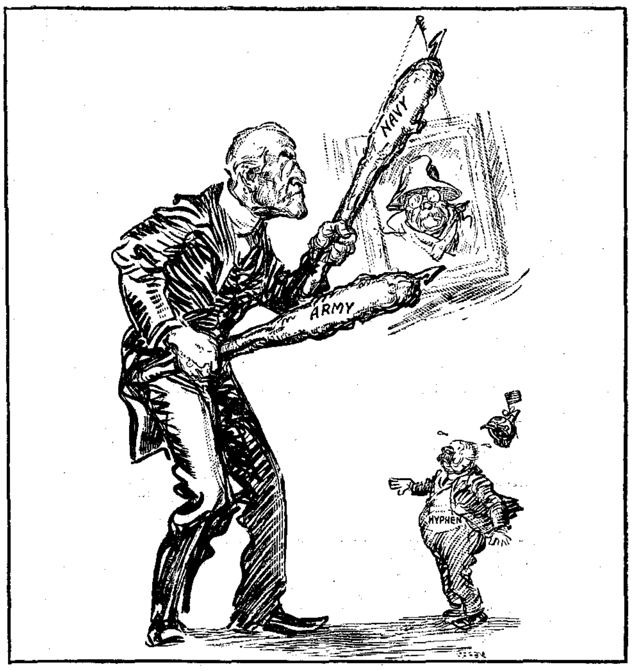
EVIDENCE that "preparedness" will be a stirring issue in the coming Presidential campaign appears in the newspapers from day to day as one leader after another comes out with a statement supporting or condemning the President's defense-program. He is pushing America toward militarism, says Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Kitchin, the Democratic leader in Congress, agrees. Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft oppose his plans, the former because they do not go far enough, the latter because they go too far. Even the President's own party seems dividing on the issue, and he has felt impelled to appeal for Republican support. That the question of national defense should come up "just at a time when a national election is in prospect" seems unfortunate to non-partizan editors, as they note, with the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the "almost irresistible disposition to make a party question of it." When President Wilson, in his New York speech of November 4, set forth his program for preparedness "for defense, not war," he asked for the hearty support "of men of all shades of political opinion." And the venerable Joseph H. Choate spoke for many Republican party leaders and editors when he exprest "the fervent hope that no partizan spirit will enter into this matter of national preparedness." "But the most influential member of the Democratic party, other than the President himself, dissents *in toto*, and if he is going to carry a number of Senators and Members sufficient to deprive the Democrats of a majority in Congress with him and against the Administration," remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), it will be impossible for Republicans "to ignore the situation thus created." Besides such Democrats as may follow Mr. Bryan and oppose their President because they think he leans too far toward militarism, at the possible risk of weakening their party, there are Republicans and Progressives who believe they have been presented with an issue by the "sad inadequacy" of Mr. Wilson's "tardy concession" to our military needs. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* (Prog. Rep.) calls for a candidate to lead a successful campaign with "real preparedness" as an issue. In which connection it is interesting to note Colonel Roosevelt's expression of regret that the President "does not present a real and substantial plan of defense instead of a shadow."


GOOD BYE GOD BLESS YOU!

PREPAREDNESS!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered, on the very day after President Wilson's brief restatement of the now familiar naval and military program of the Administration, denounced the plan as "a menace to our peace and safety" and "a challenge to the spirit of Christianity." This action of Mr. Bryan's, the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) declares, "gives him an issue for square and open antagonism to the President at the coming session of Congress, and gives him a basis on which to oppose the renomination of President Wilson." "While it will not seriously impede the arms-movement," says *The Journal* (Ind. Rep.) in the ex-Secretary's home city of Lincoln,



FAMOUS MOTTO REVISED.

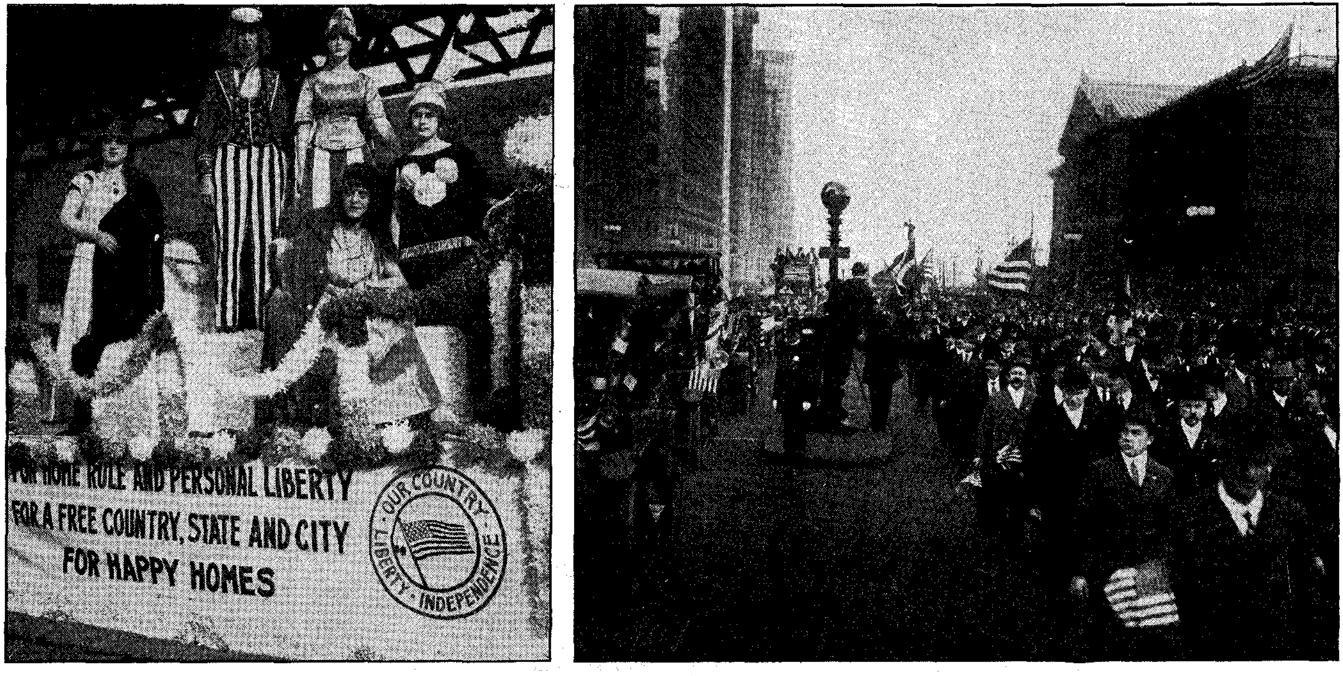
"Speak out, but carry two big sticks!"

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

> "Mr. Bryan's split with the President may have serious political consequences. It is not likely that any Democrat can be elected President next year without Mr. Bryan's support. If this feud goes far enough it will jeopardize President Wilson's chance of reelection."

But a Democratic daily in the same city, *The Daily Star*, tho admitting that "Bryan's avowal of hostility may mean that in the next national convention he will be a masked Presidential candidate," adds confidently: "So strong is the esteem in which Wilson is held by the people that it does not seem possible that he can be destroyed by this latest effort at party perfidy." The Boston *Traveler* (Ind.) predicts that Mr. Bryan "will be beaten to a standstill, if not to silence." On the general question, agrees the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), Mr. Bryan "can get but a corporal's guard to go with him and against the President," and this editor speaks of "some who see in the President's speech a deliberate attempt to force Bryan into the open and to complete his political discomfiture." Republicans, made certain by the election-returns "that the Republican party can return to power in 1916, regardless of a split in the Democracy," may well be indifferent to the political bearings of the Wilson-Bryan split; but, adds the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "coming at this time, and on this issue, the breach is full of sinister significance"—

> "It portends the defeat in Congress next winter of the President's preparedness-program. It means that all real Americans, in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, . . . must rally to a common cause without respect to party affiliation. Every patriotic vote will be needed. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Bryan's strength in Congress should not be underestimated. There are in that body a choice lot of 'pork bar'l' patriots and fourth-class postmaster-grabbers who were cast at birth in the Bryan mold and who have assiduously devoted themselves since then to the task of improving upon nature by cultivating the arts of asininity. It will be more than a corporal's guard that Bryan will muster under the rallying cry of


FOR HOME RULE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY
FOR A FREE COUNTRY, STATE AND CITY
FOR HAPPY HOMES
OUR COUNTRY
LIBERTY
INDEPENDENCE

CHICAGO'S MARCH FOR A "WET" SUNDAY.

This parade of more than 40,000 Chicagoans on November 7 was a protest against the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law by the Mayor, who refused to review the marchers. It was directed by the city's United Societies for Local Self-Government, an organization comprising 925 American, German, Lithuanian, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Roumanian, Jewish, Croatian, Swedish, Swiss, Danish, Norwegian, Irish, and Austro-Hungarian subsidiary societies. A notable feature of the parade up Michigan Avenue, which took two hours to pass the reviewing-stand, was the large number of women, girls, and mothers with babes in arms who rode in motor-cars and other vehicles.

'Millions for piffle, but not one cent for defense.' Many will flock to his standard from the German centers in our great cities and from the uncombed prairies of the West. Nor will they be lacking in Republican support if Mr. Taft speaks with any authority when he says, 'We are not justified in rushing into militarism.'

"The country is groping in the dark, while politicians estimate the value of the nation's honor in terms of votes."

But friends of the Administration's policy see no such gloomy prospect. They observe that the President's Manhattan Club speech evoked enthusiastic applause from practically every Democratic newspaper in the country, more measured commendation from the independent press, and approval, tho in some cases grudging, hesitating, and partial, from many of the most representative Republican dailies. It is noted that Mr. Bryan's attack has been ridiculed by the Democratic press of the East, and has brought critical rather than approving notice from the Democratic papers of the South and West.

President Wilson, it will be remembered, reiterated at New York his belief in this country's peaceful and unselfish mission, and declared his faith that foreign statesmen could rest assured that any force we might develop would be used for no aggression of any kind, "but merely to make sure of our own security." In accordance with American traditions, President Wilson would work for an army adequate only to legitimate, peaceful uses, but would supplement this with such a large body of citizens trained to arms as would be provided for by the Garrison "Continental Army" plan. As for the Navy, the President believes that "all that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing." We are "not threatened from any quarter," insisted the President; "there is no fear among us." Only, "under the new world-conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence." The President then turned from the subject of national defense to confess his "grave concern" that "voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans," but "which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America." It is time that some of these small groups should be called "to a reckoning"; yet the President doubts not that upon the first opportunity the real voice of the nation "will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist."

And it is this portion of the speech which seems most significant and noteworthy to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Citizen*, and the New York *Commercial*. Among German-American papers the influential St. Louis *Westliche Post* says it "shares fully President Wilson's aversion to spurious Americans. The higher these stand, the more dangerous they are."

The whole force of the President's utterance on preparedness, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is in the simple fact that a peace-loving man, hitherto much criticized for neglecting the military defenses of the country, has made it." That utterance, adds *The Republican*, "is not meant as a threat to any nation; it does not hide a sinister purpose to change the character of a great industrial democracy and taint its ideals with the vice of a reactionary militarism; yet the warning is there and it has the force which goes with a conviction not willingly reached by one whose responsibility at this time measures beyond that of other men." In his newly declared policy, the President, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* (Ind.) opinion, "represents the vast majority of all parties in the United States, and such a policy will receive nearly unanimous support."

Republican praise of the President's general attitude is mixed with regret that he has not gone further, questionings concerning his motives, and criticism of the Garrison Army plan. Henry Reuterdahl, naval expert, and Henry A. Wise Wood, member of the Naval Advisory Board and Chairman of the Conference Committee on Naval Preparedness, are quoted in the New York *Times* in condemnation of President Wilson's program as wholly insufficient. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) echoes some of their criticisms, tho the New York *World* (Dem.)

remarks that Mr. Bryan's strongest allies will be found, not among the pacifists, but among the "preparedness extremists," who "evidently will be satisfied with nothing short of a British Navy and a German Army for the United States." To a Western Republican daily, the Oklahoma City *Times*, President Wilson's New York speech seemed more like an apology than a ringing call for national defense, "and indicated that its author has permitted his lips to give service to a cause his heart refuses." Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, it adds, "seem very close together." The Chicago *Tribune* bluntly calls the President's program "a sop to the American people" and "an attempt to prevent the party of the opposition from making an issue of defense and defeating him at the polls."

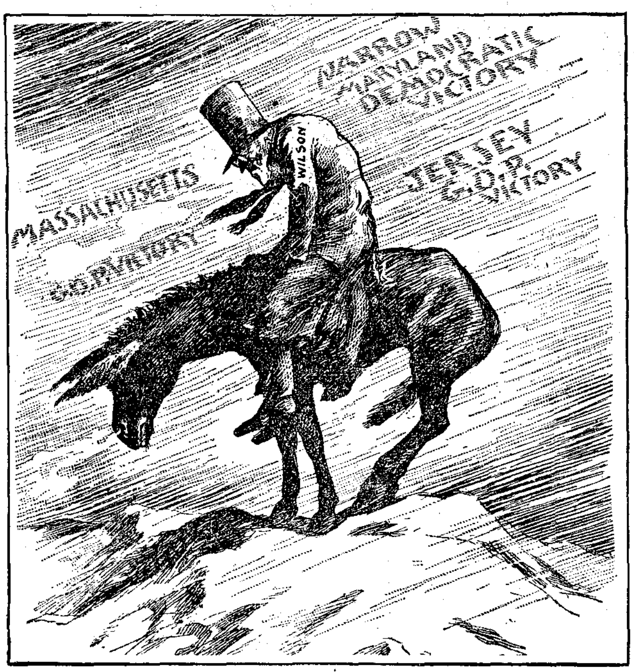
"Instead of strengthening the cause of those who seek an adequate national defense, Mr. Wilson has given ammunition to those who oppose it," declares another Progressive-Republican daily in Chicago, *The Evening Post*. And it makes a political application by observing that if his "calm and classic shroudings of the Great Necessity represent Mr. Woodrow Wilson's idea of a vital and aggressive platform for 1916, we believe that the road for successful opposition to him lies wide open. It can be followed by any national forward-minded Republican running on a platform of Real Military Preparedness and a Positive Foreign Policy." The Progressive Philadelphia *North American*, after noting that "preparedness has become so much of an issue that every candidate for national office must declare himself upon it," remarks with emphasis:

> "Roosevelt was preaching preparedness when the President was courting the advocates of disarmament, and when it was the most unpopular issue before the American people. Yet on all these questions President Wilson has contrived to create the illusion of pioneering by the simple expedient of reversing himself at an opportune time."

Turning to the pacifist opposition, we find Mr. Bryan by no means standing alone. Congressman Kitchin, who will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House, has announced his personal disagreement, and the New York *Herald* quotes a letter in which he thus expresses himself most forcibly:

> "Will this naval and military malady spread to Congress and consume its reason and blind its eyes to our actual situation and our actual needs? I hope not! I fear so! If we must, in the future, enter a career of militarism and navalism, can't we wait a while?"

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of the New York *Evening Post*, agrees with Mr. Bryan in condemning the President's "sudden surrender to the militarists" and "backward step in the direction of barbarism." Governor Arthur Capper (Rep.), of Kansas, tells the New York *American* that the people of his State do not approve of President Wilson's plan, and that they believe the United States to be in less danger than ever before from foreign attack. That Mr. Bryan is not to be without Democratic support on the floor of Congress is evident from the statement by Congressman W. N. Bailey, who believes the ex-Secretary is not trying to incite a revolt against President Wilson, "but to arouse the public conscience to the threatening dangers of military autocracy."


NARROW MARYLAND DEMOKRATIC VICTORY
WILSON
JERSEY G.O.P. VICTORY
MASSACHUSETTS G.O.P. VICTORY

AN OPPOSITION FORECAST.

It's going to be a hard winter!

—Alford in the Baltimore *Star*.

PARTY-HOPES IN ELECTION-RETURNS

THIS FALL'S ELECTION-RETURNS may bear about as much relation to the Presidential contest of next year as the recent Plattsburg maneuvers bear to the campaign in Servia, as one skeptical editor puts it, but Democratic and Republican prophets have been vying with each other in optimistic interpretation. On one point they are agreed—that the Progressive third-party movement is dead. This naturally encourages Republicans. But the Democrats profess to believe that many Progressives will prefer a Wilson-led Democracy to the old allegiance. In the actual returns from Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, and other Eastern States, independent observers like the Springfield *Republican*, Boston *News Bureau*, and Washington *Post* find slightly more encouragement for the Republicans than for the Democracy.

The Republicans, as the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) observes, "held their own or made gains in every legislative and Congressional contest, and made gains, compared with every election struggle since 1911, in each of the three gubernatorial fights." Ex-President Taft is "very hopeful that this is a good augury for Republican success in 1916." Senator Smoot, of Utah, "can hardly see how it could have been better." Senator Borah is no less delighted. And the sentiments of these eminent Republicans are echoed by Republican dailies like the Boston *Transcript*, New York *Press*, Paterson *Call*, Minneapolis *Journal*, and San Francisco *Chronicle*. Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, is pleased by the extremely close elections in "Democratic States" like Maryland and Kentucky, and said of other results:

> "We have carried Cincinnati by the largest plurality ever given a Republican. The Republicans have retained control of the legislatures in New Jersey and New York. We have elected local officers up-State in New York and to all offices in Philadelphia. We have swept Massachusetts by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 30,000, electing all State officers and 160 Republicans to the legislature, as against 79 Democrats.
>
> "We have carried the one Congress district in Pennsylvania and the three districts in New York, one of which, the Twenty-third, has heretofore been Democratic."

These straws seem less surely indicative of a Republican wind to the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.). It remarks that the European War "has nearly spoiled the tariff as an issue," and continues:

> "If business should be thoroughly good next November—with or without the continuance of the war—Democratic prospects would materially brighten. If we should by that time have become participants in the struggle, the country would be disinclined to release from service the President who was at the helm. If he should, on the other hand, have been a great factor in the restoration of peace, particularly if that peace appeared to be bringing material prosperity to our own Republic, his hand would be wonderfully strengthened. In fine, Mr. Woodrow Wilson has a number of cards which events may yet give him a chance to play. It is useless to regard him as already defeated, even tho the political conditions in the dominating State of New York continue to point to Republican success next November."

On the other side, a statement issued by the Democratic National Committee the day after the election said that the results "demonstrated conclusively" that the Democratic party was gaining and the Republicans were signally failing in their efforts to force the Progressives back into the ranks. The figures, similarly asserts the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "demonstrate that a large part of the Progressive vote has joined the Democratic party, and with that reenforcement the President can look forward to November, 1916, with entire confidence." Confidence in victory next year also pervades the editorial page of the Richmond *News Leader*. And the Nashville *Tennessean* thus explains why the recent elections make the skies so rosy:

"Massachusetts elected the Republican Governor by the smallest majority it has ever given. Walsh had been Governor not by virtue of a Democratic majority, but merely of a plurality, when the Republican vote of the State was pretty evenly divided into a stand-pat element and a Progressive or Bull Moose element. With McCall's majority less than 10,000 in this off-year, there is good ground for believing that Massachusetts will give a Democratic majority in the Presidential contest next year.

"Maryland, a State that has been very close in recent years, and that during the past term has been under Republican rule, replaced a Republican Governor with a Democratic Governor. Kentucky, a State that has been debatable ground since 1899, and that has been under Republican rule almost half of that time, elected a Democratic Governor by a narrow but safe margin. The smallness of Mr. Stanley's majority is undoubtedly due to party dissensions. . . . . . .

"Probably the most significant outstanding fact made evident by the election is that the Roosevelt Bull-Moose-Progressive party is no longer a factor to be seriously considered. The Republican party is again united, and unless there should be new bickerings and bitternesses, the campaign of 1916 will be fought out between the two old-line parties."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RAILROAD men certainly have their trials.—*Washington Post.*

MR. BRYAN seems to have his dates mixed. This isn't the millennium. —*Kansas City Star.*

Now that all the great nations have recognized Carranza, what's delaying Mexico?—*Columbia State.*

BERLIN'S Thanksgiving will follow the opening of the road to Turkey. —*New York Tribune.*

JAPAN agrees not to conclude a separate peace. She has it already.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. MELLEN says he is through with railroads for good, and it's an easy guess whose good.—*Columbia State.*

A GOOD navy is to be built within the next five years. Foreign foes will please be patient.—*Washington Post.*

IT must be said that the Allies' Western drive is not exceeding the speed limit.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts appear to be responsible for putting the rage in suffrage.—*Columbia State.*

GREECE is like the fellow who prefers being called a coward to having it said of him, "Doesn't he look natural?"—*Albany Journal.*

IT is with some wistfulness that the Colonel remarks that the greatest rôle in the world is that of a mother.—*Honolulu Star Bulletin.*

A MAN who fell off an elephant in the New York zoo is bringing suit for damages. Has the Colonel thought of that?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

GREECE is more interested in finding out who is the hardest hitter than in discovering who is the highest bidder.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MAYBE the King of Roumania and the King of Greece are bidding against each other for the Nobel peace-prize.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ANOTHER blow to the king-business is that the Czar or some other ruler is always leaving for the front, and then nothing happens.—*Kansas City Star.*

TAMMANY'S opposition to woman suffrage in New York forced the voters to decide the old question, "The lady or the tiger?"—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT is understood that nobody is quite so indignant over the Armenian massacres as the gentlemen who ordered the last Russian pogrom.—*Boston Transcript.*

CARRANZA'S proposal to substitute baseball for bull-fighting arouses the ghastly suspicion that he intends making his unfortunate captives do the umpiring.—*Columbia State.*

GENERAL VILLA says he is not afraid to fight the entire United States Army. He must have been reading some of those numerous magazine articles regarding our unpreparedness. —*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

PREMIER OKUMA asserts that Japan couldn't send a large armed force to Europe if it would, because of its lack of adequate means of transport. But why shouldn't Japan bring out of its hiding-places the fleet of transports that has been waiting to land a quarter-million men on our Pacific coast?—*Springfield Republican.*

THE most unkindest cut of all seems to be located at the Canal.—*Columbia State.*

SIR EDWARD CARSON is out in the cold, but luckily for him he has his Ulster.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT isn't a smaller Cabinet Britain seems to need so much as bigger ministers.—*Columbia State.*

THERE is no shortage of munitions of war in the suffragists' camp. What they need is more men.—*New York World.*

THE hyphen (-) is a minus-sign. It subtracts a German from an American, and leaves nothing.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF Britain is really spending $25,000,000 a day on the war, somebody isn't getting his money's worth.—*Columbia State.*

GENERAL VON BISSING'S edict against cruelty to song-birds must make every Belgian wish he was a canary.—*Boston Transcript.*

THEN, again, talking of the power behind the throne, how about being the first mother-in-law of the land?—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

WHAT the people of Greece seem to want to know is whether their King married the whole Hohenzollern family.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ALL along the Germans have been trying to get to the channel, and have succeeded only in being brought to bay.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AND this from the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*: "The only way to win is to poll more votes than the other party." The only way to win in Philadelphia is to get more votes counted than the other party.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IN order to protect itself against Mr. Bryan's trouble-making propensities in 1920, 1924, 1928, etc., the Democratic Party at its next convention may devise a plank limiting to about three the number of times a man may run for the Presidency.—*Boston Herald.*

A GERMAN professor announces that Moses was a German, and we do seem to remember that he broke all the Ten Commandments.—*Columbia State.*

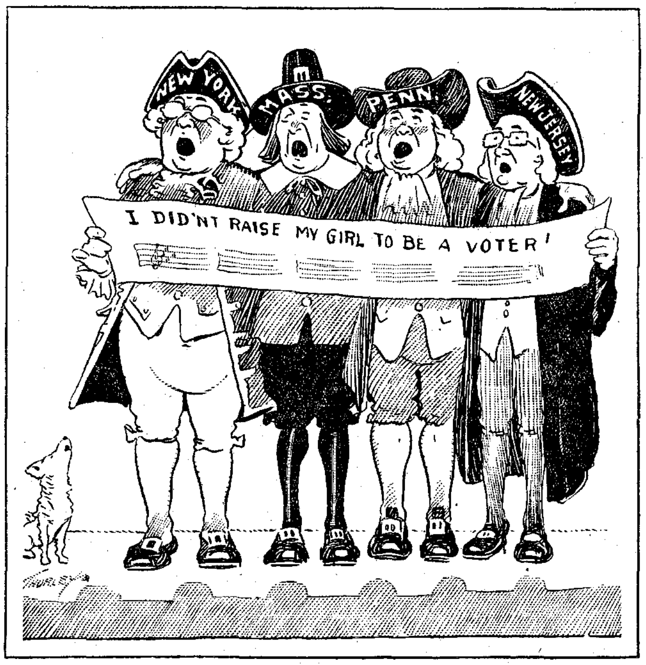
MR. WILSON, it is said, "shares his fiancée's love for the works of Dickens." But he didn't take *Tony Weller's* advice.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

RUSSIA says that she "draws the sword on Bulgaria with a bleeding heart." This sounds like stealing the Kaiser's stuff.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF we go in for preparedness, let us remember that the German Government also prepares against factory-fires and *Eastland* disasters.—*New York Evening Post.*

WE see by the papers that almost sixty towns elected Republican coroners as a stinging rebuke to the Administration's handling of the Mexican situation.—*Columbia State.*

THE Smith family is coming into its own. One has been appointed to a position in the British Cabinet, another has been elected Sheriff of New York County, and another Mayor of Philadelphia. When the Smiths come to the top we may be sure that the drift is toward conservatism.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*



CLOSE HARMONY.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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NATURE'S FORTIFICATIONS. ITALIAN FRONTIER OUTPOST SITTING ON THE ROOF OF EUROPE.

GERMANS ASK WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR

THE PERSISTENT PEACE-TALK in the German papers and the equally persistent official and semi-official denials that Germany has any desire to open negotiations present a curious contradiction. What does it mean? Some editors infer that Wilhelmstrasse regards the present as a favorable moment for the conclusion of hostilities if advantageous terms could be secured, the successive peace-hints and denials being intended to elicit counter-proposals from the Allies. They point out that so far Germany is in the position of a victor who could offer something as a basis of negotiation, having in her possession almost the whole of Belgium and Poland, and valuable tracts of land in France, Russia, and Servia. One editor, who is not altogether friendly to Germany, has described her as being in the position of a poker-player who after a run of luck is anxious to get out of the game while the majority of the chips on the table lie before him. It is, however, significant that possible conditions of peace form a subject of discussion in the German press, and are debated among members of the various political parties, even to the extent of breaking the political truce which has prevailed since the war began. So much so has this been the case that, we learn from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Imperial Chancellor has been attacked by his own party for not formulating the terms of peace that Germany will demand. The National Liberal party has passed a resolution stating what it intends to work for in this direction, which, according to the *Tageblatt*, runs:

> "The Central Committee of the National Liberal party declares . . . that the results of the present war can only be a peace which, by means of extensions of our borders on the east, west, and overseas, safeguards us from renewed attacks, either military, political, or economic, and repays the enormous sacrifices which the German people have made heretofore and are determined to make until the victorious end comes. . . . . . .
>
> "The Central Committee will stand solidly with the entire party against any Government that does not pursue this end with rigid firmness."

The Imperial Chancellor is taken severely to task by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* for not defining more explicitly the objects for which Germany is fighting. It says:

> "The attitude of the Imperial Chancellor toward the goal in this war is a matter for solicitude—solicitude that the highest imperial official does not find himself on this question, so vital to the German people, in agreement with the overwhelming majority of the nation. This solicitude has not been done away with even by the official announcement of the Imperial Chancellor in which he asserted that Germany was fighting for 'a peace that would insure for her and her allies that firm safeguard that Germany needs for a lasting peace and for the development of her national destiny.' Under those words one may have in mind very different things, for in the last analysis the ideas of what is necessary for our national future differ widely. . . . . . .
>
> "To-day we may, without going into details, express in all calmness the fact that we are striving for an extension of our borders."

This request for the definition of peace-terms is supported by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says that the people now demand the right "to know for what they are making such gigantic sacrifices." Nor is this confined to the National Liberal party, for we find the Catholics of Germany issuing through the Central Committee of the powerful Center party exactly the same inquiry. According to the Berlin *Germania*, the Center party's resolution runs in part:

> "The terrible sacrifices which the war has imposed upon our people demand increased protection of our territory in the East and West which will make it impossible for a foreign enemy to fall upon us again, and which for all time will secure the economic necessities of our increasing population."

From The Hague comes a rumor of what Germany's peace-terms are to be, as Reuter's Agency reports:

> "At a recent conference in Amsterdam, which was attended by several members of the Reichstag, one of the members stated that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, had declared that Germany was inclined to conclude peace on the basis of the cession to Germany of Belgium and the Meuse line, the cession of Courland, and the payment of an indemnity of 30,000,000,000 marks ($7,500,000,000)."

These terms are promptly denied by the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which says:

> "We do not know where The Hague Correspondence Bureau may have obtained its information, but must state that it is absolutely without foundation. The Chancellor has made no

statements. It would have been premature, anyway, to talk of peace-conditions now.

"If, despite our repeated denials, such reports that Germany feels the inclination or need to make peace continue to be strewn abroad, it leads to the conclusion that our enemies are making obvious and stupid attempts to raise courage in their own countries by representing Germany as yearning for peace."

This denial does not satisfy another important political party, the Social Democrats, and in their organ, the Berlin *Vorwärts*, we find some plain speaking. The now suppress *Vorwärts* caustically asks:

"THE GERMAN."

Queen Sophia of Greece, the Kaiser's cleverest sister, whose influence on her husband is supposed by the Athenians to be responsible for the neutral attitude of Greece and has earned for her among the Greeks the nickname of "The German."

"Stories about peace wishes and peace-efforts of the German Government are being officially branded as false. Von Buelow is in Switzerland for rest and recreation, and Solf [the Colonial Secretary] only wants to visit his dear friends in Holland and once again eat good white bread. It isn't true, either, that the Imperial Chancellor, in presence of Tom, Dick, or Harry, named the acquisition of Belgium to the Meuse line, the annexation of Courland, and 30,000,000,000 marks indemnity as peace-conditions. Well, for the past twelve months we have heard what isn't true; can they take it badly of us if we would like for once to hear what is true, what the German Government does consider its object? . . . . .

"The others, they tell us, must sue for peace, for we are the victors; but unfortunately the others don't consider themselves vanquished, and no result is reached. The war continues indefinitely because both parties fear to place limits to their demands and speak them out for fear that the announcement of the object for which they are fighting will be interpreted as a sign of weakness. It may go so far that this war will end with the complete exhaustion of all parties, because no one cared to say under what specific conditions it was prepared to end it. If this is to be prevented, then all the Governments must at least leave the realm of rhetorical generalities, and confess their concrete programs, and if, confused by the changing fortunes of war, they are not able any longer to picture to themselves clearly the objects of the war, let them open up the flood-gates of public discussion. Then we shall soon have clarity and, as we hope, peace."

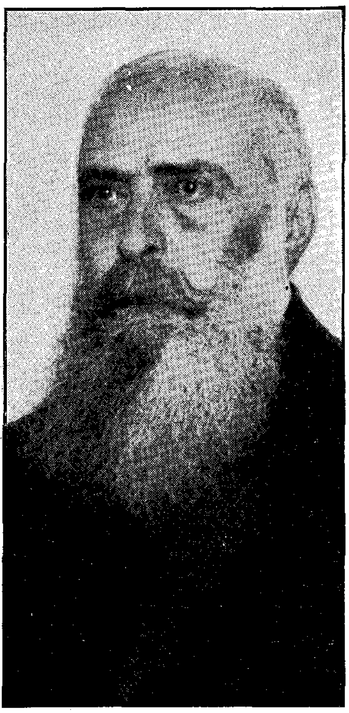
If these peace-rumors have been put out as a sort of trial-balloon to find which way the wind is blowing in the Allied countries they have certainly succeeded, for the French and English Premiers have stated in the most unmistakable terms that no peace is in sight, and it is war with Germany to the bitter end. In taking office Aristide Briand, the new Premier of France, thus announces his policy of peace through victory:

"*La Paix par la Victoire!* Such is and must be the motto of any French Ministry. By peace I mean the restoration of the right of every country to lead its own life and cultivate its own civilization without infringement of its neighbors' rights: by victory I mean the crushing of German militarism."

The English Premier is equally emphatic, and in the British House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that there would be no peace until Servian independence was assured.

THE POSITION OF GREECE

THE REFUSAL of Greece to observe the literal wording of her treaty of defensive alliance with Servia and her decision to preserve an armed neutrality have been hailed as evidences of sagacity by the German press. Yet the journals of the Teutonic capital are none too easy in their minds regarding the ultimate effect of the presence of the Allied troops in Greece. The stand taken by King Constantine in dismissing his pro-Ally Premier, Mr. Venizelos, who is backed by a majority of the people both in and out of Parliament, is considered by the German press to show the greatest courage and political foresight. Thus the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:



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THE NEW GREEK PREMIER,

Mr. Skouloudis, who succeeds Mr. Zaimis, is committed to a policy of armed neutrality. With the exception of one member, he has taken over the Zaimis Cabinet intact.

"The King is man enough to choose for himself the direction to be taken in the political labyrinth. It can not be denied that it needs strong political courage for the King at such a decisive moment as the present to appear personally in the foreground and make his power felt. But precisely because he does not hide himself behind the constitutional hedge of irresponsibility, his figure towers higher still."

The *Vossische Zeitung* is convinced that, come what may, King Constantine will never turn against Germany:

"The troops which have been brought from the Dardanelles to Saloniki have not only been defeated themselves, but belong to defeated countries. . . . King Constantine himself has no doubt about this. He knows the German Army so well from his own observations that he will never offer the Greek Army for the purposes of the Quadruple Entente. He has decided for neutrality and will stick to that decision to the end."

This view is confirmed by the fact that in spite of Mr. Venizelos's display of his command over Parliament, which resulted in the overthrow of the Zaimis ministry, the King has refused to recall him to power, and Mr. Skouloudis as Premier means, we are assured, the continuance of that policy of neutrality which the King seems determined to preserve at all costs. Only a direct attack by Bulgaria, we are told, would make Greece's adhesion to the Allied cause inevitable, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* assures her that she has nothing to fear from that quarter:

"After intervention by Bulgaria, the only possibility for Greece is armed neutrality. But the anxiety which good Greek patriots may feel is probably exaggerated, for the Bulgarian undertaking is directed against Servia and against Servia alone—not against Roumania and not against Greece. And as Bulgaria has not the intention of acting against Greece, Greece will not allow her guns and rifles to speak."

Despite these assurances, the Greek papers are not altogether happy, and this disquiet was considerably augmented when the Athens *Patris* announced that Germany had promised Bulgaria all Greek Macedonia as her share of the spoils. The *Patris* writes:

"From a diplomatic source it became known last night that during Prince Hohenlohe's sojourn in Sofia, and—to be exact—on July 17 last, a secret treaty was signed between Germany and Bulgaria and countersigned by Austria and Turkey, with regard to Bulgaria's participation in the European War on the side of the Central Empires.

"Under this treaty, in return for such participation, Bulgaria was to receive the whole of Albania, all Servian Macedonia south of a line from Prisrend to Tsaribrod, and Greek Macedonia, including Saloniki, Drama, Serres, Kavala, Florina, and Castoria.

"This news is truly astounding, but is worthy of credence in view of the source."

The British papers are naturally annoyed at the failure of Greece to "live up to" the terms of her treaty with Servia by which both Greece and Servia agreed to come to each other's assistance should either be attacked by Bulgaria. The London *Times* says:

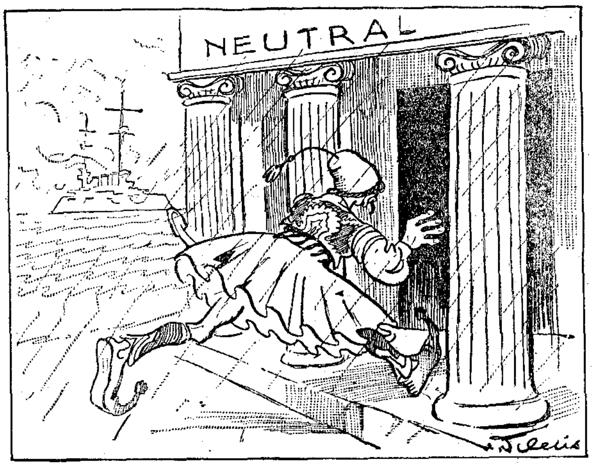
"The answer which King Constantine's Premier, M. Zaimis, has made to Servia's summons for the help expressly promised her by her treaty with Greece must be read with disappointment and with shame by all who respect the obligations of national good faith. If words have any meaning, the treaty and the military convention which accompanied it were concluded to meet the exact case which has arisen. It was made to protect either of the signatories from an attack by Bulgaria. Bulgaria has attacked Servia, and Servia has called on Greece for her promised aid. M. Zaimis flatly refuses to give it her, on the pretext that she is attacked not only by Bulgaria, but by Germany and Austria as well. . . . . . .

"It is impossible for the Allies to acquiesce in this disingenuous interpretation of a perfectly plain obligation. They are materially and directly concerned in learning forthwith whether they can trust the good faith of a country at whose request they have landed troops upon its soil."

The London *Morning Post* tells Greece in plain terms what will happen to her if the Teutons win. It also reminds her that she lies open on all sides to the attacks of the Allied fleet, and therefore urges her to join in on the side of the Entente.

"Greece stands on the firing-line at a decisive point, and if she insists on remaining a spectator her position will be compromised, whatever be the ultimate decision. If Servia be crusht and the road cleared to Constantinople and Saloniki for the Germanic policy of *Drang nach Osten* (which seeks its profit in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia), Greece must inevitably be deprived of the territory she gained in the Balkan wars. . . . . . .

"No doubt the King of Greece has received assurances to the contrary; through the medium, it may be, of political curtain-lectures from the Kaiser's sister, who is spoken of as 'the German' by the people of Athens, and regarded as the chief enemy of the far-sighted and courageous Venizelos. But who is so foolish as to put his faith in German promises in these latter days?"



PRUDENT ULYSSES.

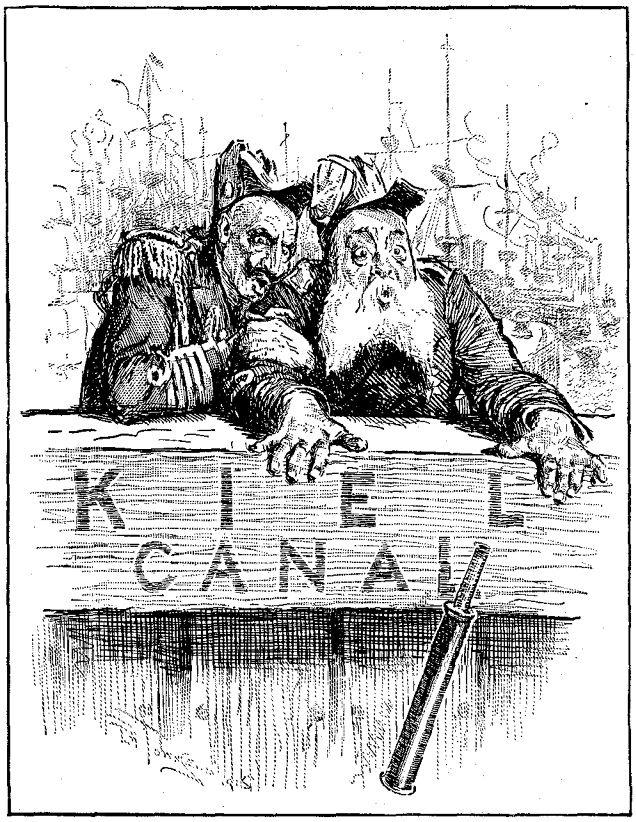
He knows enough to come in out of the rain.

—*Heraldo de Madrid.*

THE NEW SUBMARINE WARFARE

BEATING THE FOE with his own weapons is always a very satisfactory procedure, and just now the papers in England are indulging in no little exultation over the success of the British submarines in the Baltic. After the Germans had so long worried British commerce by submarine attacks they must be particularly exasperated, say the London papers, "to find their shipping with Sweden almost suspended by the activity of these underwater mosquitoes"—a case, they say, of the biter bit. How active the British submarines are can be judged from a dispatch in the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*, which tells us that the ferry-boats on the great railroad ferry across the Baltic between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sassnitz in Germany have to run under the protection of a convoy of Swedish and German torpedo-boats. The same paper announces that in two Swedish ports, Skaergaarden and Dagero, over seventy German vessels are waiting for a safe opportunity to return home. Another neutral paper, the Copenhagen *Politiken*, writes:

"The tables are now turned on Germany in waters where the Germans have hitherto been unchallenged masters. This form of English warfare is doubtless exceedingly inconvenient to Germany, tho it is considerably mitigated, as no neutral ships are molested, but Great Britain, nevertheless, hits harder because the effective isolation of Germany is resulting. The torpedo-war against England in reality was a mere pinprick warfare, as the English supplies were in no way crippled, while a similar loss of tonnage would seriously affect Germany."



A SEA-CHANGE.

KAISER (to von Tirpitz)—"British submarines in the Baltic! What an infamous development of naval strategy! Here's my chance for another note to Wilson."

—*Punch* (London).

The papers of the Allied Powers are delighted with what has been accomplished. For example, the Petrograd *Pravetelstvennye Vestnik* observes:

"While the Germans during the past ten months have been boasting of isolating England by submarine warfare, which has been carried on regardless of all considerations of law or of humanity, but which has not succeeded in producing any effect upon British shipping, England has borrowed a hint from their ineffectual efforts and has blockaded the German coasts in the Baltic. But the British boats act in strict accordance with international law and the usages of humanity. . . . . . .

"This invaluable service has already deprived Germany of tens of thousands of tons of badly needed war-materials, especially copper and iron ores. The results can not fail to be speedily manifest in crippling Germany's war-supplies. The blockade is so effective that all traffic between Germany and the Swedish and Danish coasts has, it is reported, been stopt. Occasionally a ship carrying contraband for Germany ventures to sea after lying low for a time, but it is generally caught by the vigilant British."

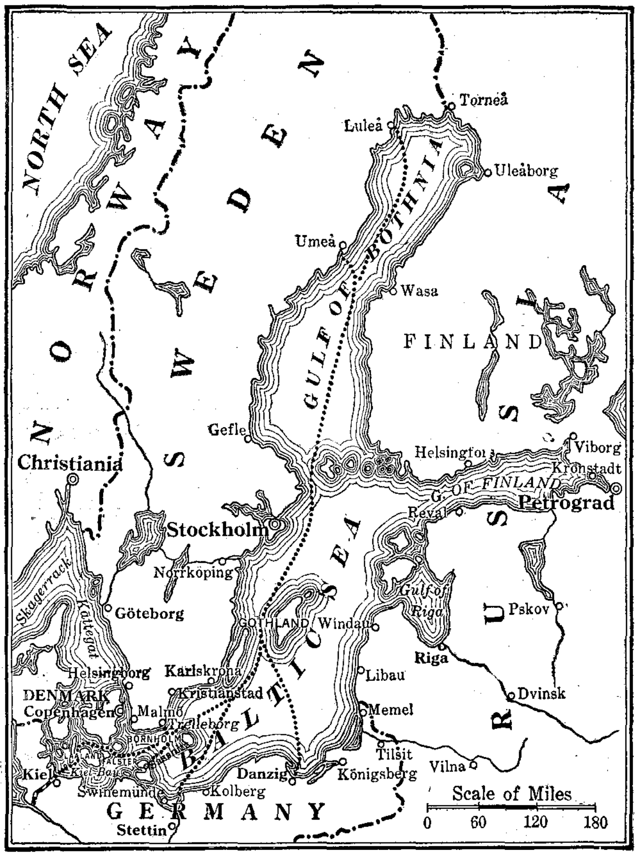
The London *Daily News*, with gentle satire, congratulates von Tirpitz on the fulfilment of his prediction of submarine success:

"It must be a matter for profound gratification to Admiral von Tirpitz to find his confidence in the effectiveness of submarine warfare at last triumphantly vindicated. It is true that the justification of his predictions is the work, not of his own undersea fleet (most of its units indeed have been long incapable of so active a function), but of British vessels operating at will on the domestic side of the German mine-field barriers. But so far as the principle of the submarine is at stake it will be agreed, at Kiel as at Harwich, that it is being convincingly established. . . . . .

"In land-bound waters like the Baltic, the destructive power of the submarine is great. Already it appears that cargoes of indispensable materials for German munitions are being held up wholesale in Swedish ports, and the proposal to convoy merchant vessels in groups will only transfer the risk to the patrolling cruisers."

After wondering whether the British submarines in the Baltic could be depended upon to enforce a proclaimed blockade of Germany's ports there, the Manchester *Guardian* continues:

"It would seem to turn, then, in part upon the ability of the Germans to deal with the submarine menace. We have, after months of experience, worked out a variety of devices adapted to this task. It need not be assumed that the Germans know what these are or that in any case they can be improvised rapidly. It will be interesting to watch how the Germans, who have for so long talked as tho nobody possest submarines but themselves, and as if submarines could never be used offensively against themselves, tackle the problem which we have already in large measure mastered."



WHERE THE ENGLISH CLAIM TO HAVE BEATEN THE GERMANS AT THEIR OWN GAME.

Along the important German trade-routes shown they claim to have "paralyzed" enemy shipping, and to have put a complete stop to the imports of iron ore from Sweden. At least one torpedo-boat sunk and nearly a score of munition-carriers in two weeks, is the sum total claimed by the British press.

The Westminster Gazette thinks that the success of the submarines in the Baltic will have a marked effect on Anglo-American relations:

"All England will await with interest further news of the Russian landing at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Its interest lies not in the probability that the Russians have been able to place any large force on shore, but in the fact that they have been able to make a landing at all. We may measure from that fact the change in the naval conditions of the Baltic that has been made by the operation of the British submarines with the Russian fleet. The force now on shore threatens one of the important lines of communication to Riga, and creates a diversion which may materially alter the German dispositions. We have, further, the good news that a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser of the *Prinz Adalbert* class—a big boat of comparatively recent type. The effectiveness of the British submarines in this area may well alter the view which is said to be exprest in the note to be sent from America that the blockade of ships from Scandinavian ports to Germany is in no sense effective."

On the German side the newspapers seem to be a little angry at having their enemies prove competent handlers of their own weapon. Thus Admiral Kirchhoff, after describing in the Berlin *Täglische Rundschau* the British submarine policy as "knavish," goes on to ask:

"Is it, therefore, surprizing that in the whole German nation there is hardly an individual who is not filled with hatred and with the determination to persevere in this war until the greatest pirate that ever existed, whose every action is that of a knave and a trickster is irrevocably crusht?"

The great commercial port of Hamburg, however, refuses to be alarmed, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"For a year and more it has been the despair of our foes that the German fleet commands the Baltic. It is possible that the submarine commerce war, which British craft seem now to have inaugurated in the Baltic, denotes a new aspect of Britain's naval policy, but we in Germany may await events with equanimity, altho for Sweden it must seem a new and intolerable piece of chicanery."

A HINDU HINT TO EUROPE

—*Naive suggestions are made* from time to time by Oriental writers who would remedy some of the social problems of the Occident. Now a Hindu editor comes forward with the suggestion that polygamy will prove an easy solution for one of the problems that must be faced after the war is over. This journalist, Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, editor of the Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, thus sets forth some quaint opinions that are not likely to find a ready acceptance by the Western mind:

"Necessity knows no law. The Biblical injunction is that no man should marry more than one wife. The Koran is more reasonable in this respect; it allows four legitimate wives to a man. But for this provision in the Koran, the Mussulmans would not have multiplied so fast. In order to recoup the lost manhood of Europe the people of that Continent have thus no option but to resort to one of these courses—either to accept the Koranic doctrine or to legalize illegitimacy. And is polygamy really such a horrid thing as it is represented to be? . . . . . .

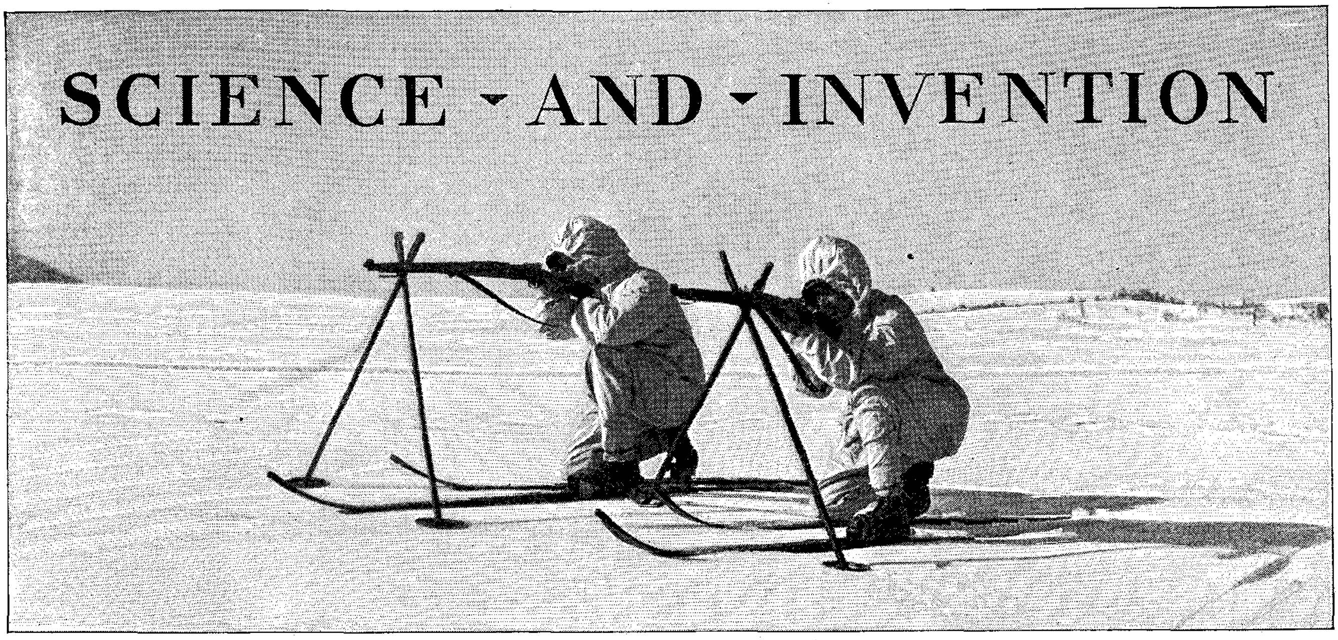
"Both the man and the woman derive certain advantages from it. It is advantageous to the man, as he receives the combined care of several, instead of one, devoted woman. The polygamist, unlike the monogamist, has also, for obvious reasons, very little chance of being henpecked, or standing trembling before an irate wife. Indeed, being the master of several, he can keep them all under his thumb and extort due obeisance from each by following the policy of divide and rule.

"Polygamy will also prove beneficial to woman, as the trials and difficulties will not be confined to one, but will be shared by several. A monogamist may with impunity tyrannize over his helpless wife; but with the polygamist it is rather a risky business, for the three or four women he owns may combine and revolt and apply the broomstick to his back, each in her turn, and bring him to his senses in no time.

"Besides, when their lord dies, they, sympathizing with each other's sorrow, may not feel the poignancy of his loss as keenly as they would if every one of them had a separate partner."

These views are the more remarkable when it is noticed that the writer is not a Moslem but a Hindu and therefore belongs to a religion which does not practise polygamy.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

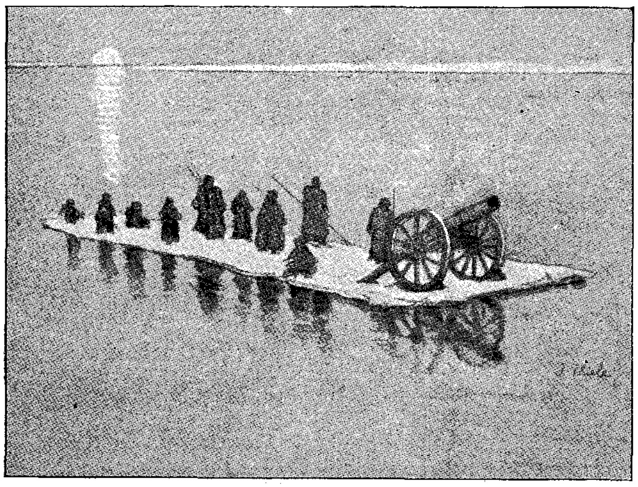


"SNOW BATTALIONS" IN THE VOSGES.

THEIR SNOW-WHITE UNIFORMS MAKE THEM AN INDISTINGUISHABLE PART OF THE COLORLESS WINTER LANDSCAPE.

THE ART OF MIMICRY IN WAR

PROTECTIVE MIMICRY is one of nature's commonest methods of equipping living creatures to put up a good fight in the struggle for existence. Thus, some animals imitate their surroundings in color or in the dappling or striping on their skins so as to blend with the landscape at a little distance. Others, themselves quite inoffensive in character, borrow the aspect of neighbors who are actually dangerous or unpleasant because of the possession of poison-fangs, scent-glands, or sharp claws and teeth. Others again closely resemble some inanimate object, such as a leaf or stick or stone, so that they may escape their enemies on the one hand, or have their victims within reach on the other. An ingenious German writer, Dr. Hanns Günnther, contributes to a recent number of *Die Umschau* (Berlin) an article in which he thus sets forth the theory that in the fiercest of all struggles for existence—human warfare—the subterfuges practised to deceive the enemy are closely analogous to those practised by animals:



A RIVER-SCENE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Decoy soldiers are sent down the river on rafts to draw the enemy's fire and thus betray the location of batteries.

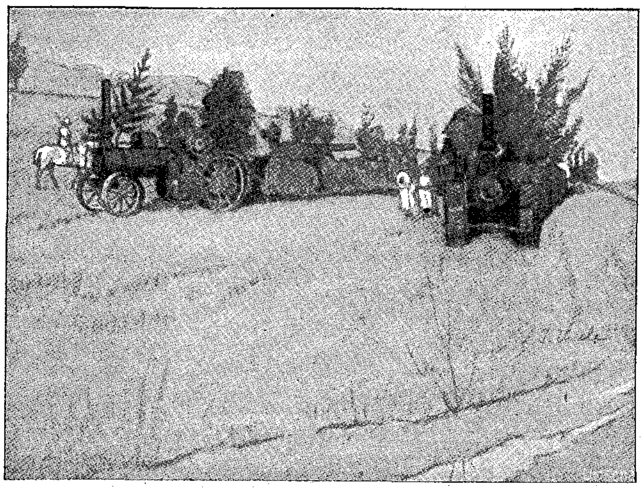
"In the first place, we have protective coloring, by which the aspect of troops and implements of war imitates their surroundings. In the second group belong the imitations of clumps of trees, bushes, hedges, downs, meadows, turnip-fields, haystacks, etc., behind which are hidden wagon-trains, big guns, trenches, and observers' stations. The third group, which is essentially smaller, embraces a number of measures for lending to harmless objects a dangerous appearance, so as to deceive the enemy by suggesting dangers actually absent.

"A splendid example of the first group is the field-gray uniform of an army. Troops thus equipped elude the eye of the enemy almost entirely, even at short distances. Chosen by long practical tests from every possible similar color, this field-gray chimes in with the dust of the streets and the pale hue of the fog, as well as with the summer gray-green of the fields and meadows, so that a troop can scarcely be distinguished from its surroundings."

Dr. Günnther asserts that no other uniform is comparably effective, not the English khaki, the gray-green of the Russians, nor the blue-gray of the new French uniform—the latter, in fact, he says, stands out almost as clearly from the landscape as the red of the old uniforms. It is only against a background of snow that the field-gray is visible, and the new uniforms recently provided for the Russian campaign are white. These white uniforms have already been successfully used in the Vosges and the Karpathian Mountains. Not only troops, but artillery, wagons, and other munitions and implements of war are shielded by protective color:

"War-ships afford the best example of this sort, their color corresponding to that of the seas in which they are particularly active and to the tone of the sky. Thus the light-gray paint of the German fleet suits the monotonous gray of the North Sea. England has chosen a somewhat darker gray, also used by the Russian Baltic fleet. The torpedo-boats of all three countries are an exception; they must be as obscure as possible because they fight by night. In England and Germany they are black; Russia employs a dark green, by which, also, she protects her submarines and their convoys. In the Russian Black Sea fleet the battle-ships and cruisers are light gray, the torpedo-boats dark gray, the submarines light gray-green. France's fleet, whose natural fighting territory is mainly in the Atlantic, is painted bluish gray to suit the color-tone of the high seas. The French torpedo-boats are dark gray, but the *U*-boats are bottle-green, just the color often seen in the sea on a clear, still day when looking over the side of a ship."

All these color-schemes are determined by the changing and frequently overcast sky of the temperate latitudes, but in the tropics, where a silver sea reflects a cloudless sky, ships are

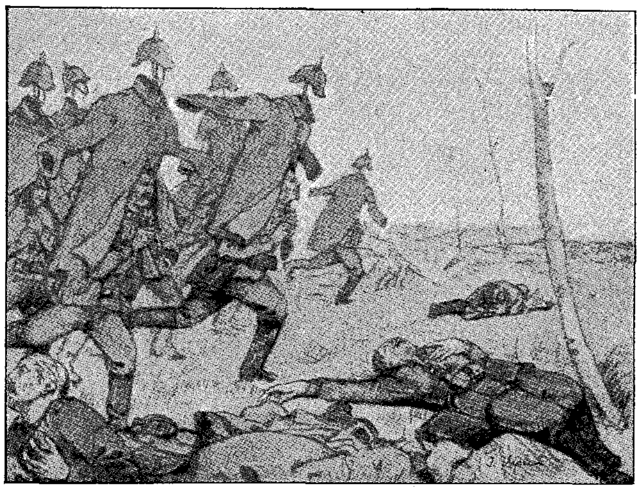


DECEIVING THE OMNIPRESENT HOSTILE AVIATOR BY COVERING A MOVING BATTERY WITH BRANCHES.

painted dazzling white. Even the torpedo-boats are not black, but either light gray or slate gray, to suit the brighter tropic nights.

The same tactics are employed in land warfare—guns, wagons, pontoons, etc., being painted to resemble the color of their immediate surroundings. Even so, their distinctive shape may reveal them to the "eye of the army," *i.e.*, the observer in the aeroplane:

"For this reason the guns are buried as deep as possible in the ground, boards are laid over the top of the hole, and these are covered with the excavated earth. Then this is covered with a layer of sand or turf, or planted with bushes or branches, according to the character of the surroundings. . . . Only the mouths of the guns are then visible, and these can be only seen a short way off, and usually not at all from above. If the guns are in or near a village, sheds or cottages are made out of boards and old shingles. And in wooded neighborhoods entire miniature forests are planted out of chopped-down trees to hide men and guns from the eyes of the airmen.



A CHARGING REGIMENT OF SCARECROWS; INTENDED TO MAKE THE ENEMY SHOOT TOO HIGH.

"Naturally there is also an aircraft mimicry, which commonly consists in a coat of paint the color of the cloudy skies. But this seldom suffices, since in our latitude the sky is extremely changeable. The new method of covering the planes with glassy transparent fabric . . . seems preferable, therefore. Machines fitted with such planes are visible from earth merely as a delicate framework, so they are generally hard to hit."

The use of branches and twigs of trees mentioned above is an ancient device in war, as attested by the famous lines of the prophecy in "Macbeth" anent the coming of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane. This comes under Dr. Günnther's second division, and in modern warfare the device is generally employed to protect supplies, wagons, batteries, repair-wagons, etc. These are covered with leafy branches of trees. If the sound of an aeroplane is heard, the train of cars or batteries instantly stops moving, so as to look like a leaf-embowered lane or a hedge.

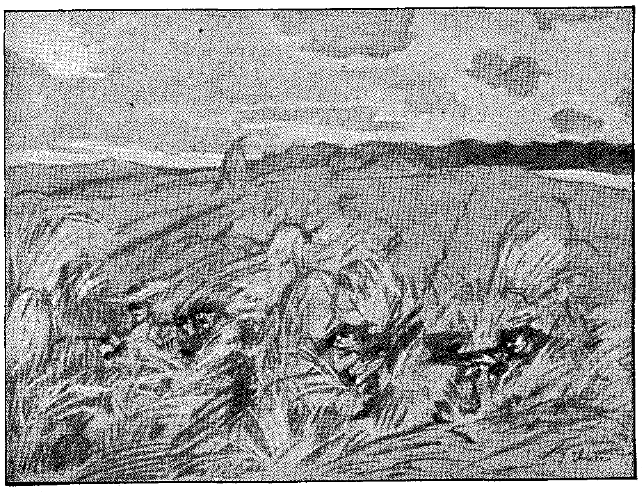
"In the third group belongs the well-known trick in maneuvers of putting soldiers' caps or helmets on turnips, stones, etc., to deceive lines of troops and thus draw the enemy's fire and mislead his leaders. This trick is used in war as well as in maneuvers; the London *Sketch* showed recently a turnip-field which was violently shelled by German artillery because of the French caps mounted on its stalks. But the Germans are not inferior to their enemies in this respect, and any one who looks over our soldiers' letters will be astonished at the lively inventions shown in each mimicry. Thus straw-cutters, raised slantingly, resemble siege-guns. Then one may come across whole batteries made of earthen pipes laid across logs, with now and then even the gunners imitated by stuffed coats.

"Or again, in a charge, the men may stick helmets and cloaks on top of their bayonets, so that the enemy thinks he has giants before him, and aims higher than usual, naturally without hitting. In short, inexhaustible inventiveness is displayed to befool the enemy, and certainly with some success, else would such mimicry not be constantly revived. In this group belongs the trick attempted by Russians wishing to ascertain the position of our field-watch on the Memel. They sent adrift downstream a raft manned by men of straw, and with a stove-pipe gun, hoping the field-watch would fire at it, and thus betray position and strength. This piece of craft, however, was discovered in time."

Finally, the writer mentions what he calls a fourth group. Under this head he places the use by the late commerce-destroyer *Emden* of a fourth smoke-stack, which caused her to resemble her prey. This enabled her, for instance, to creep up in the twilight to the Russian cruiser *Zhemchug*, lying in the harbor of Pulo Penang, and send her and the French torpedo-destroyer *Mosquet* to the bottom with a few well-directed shots. However:

"The mimicry of war is not confined to visible effects alone. The deception of the enemy by calls or signals must be included also. The patrol of a Prussian *Jagesbataillon* recently came near falling victims to such an order given by Captain Koschutzky. They were approaching a stretch of thick woods and had nearly reached it when a sentinel cried 'Halt! Wer da?' Unsuspiciously the prescribed answer was given: 'A patrol, 3d Company, reconnoitering to the front.' But instead of the expected 'Pass' they heard a signal-whistle followed by a clatter of shots. Russian troops had made use of the German challenge to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy."

For another example of an ingenious deception of this kind Dr. Günnther goes back to an incident of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. A trick much like that of Captain Koschutzky, he says, was employed by the Prussian general von Pape after the battle of Sedan to capture some French soldiers who had fled into a wood. He made a captured French trumpeter blow the signal 'Rendezvous,' which brought a thousand or so French soldiers rushing out of the woods, who were no little surprized to find themselves suddenly facing the enemy they thought they had happily escaped, instead of their comrades.



INFANTRYMEN HIDING BEHIND SHEAVES OF GRAIN AND WEARING STRAW WREATHS TO COMPLETE THE DECEPTION.

THREE MILES FOR $12,000,000

A PIECE of Eastern railroad-building which is termed "more daring and original than any of the great railroad-construction works of the West," and which contains the largest concrete bridge in the world, was opened November 6 by the president of the Lackawanna Railroad and public officials of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The most impressive engineering feature of the new cut-off on the Lackawanna line between the cities of Scranton, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y., is the great viaduct over the Tunkhannock Valley, shown in the accompanying picture. It is half a mile long—2,375 feet, to be exact—and is as high as a twenty-story building. The whole cut-off from Clark's Summit to Halstead, Pa., is 39.6 miles long and cost $12,000,000. It reduces the distance between New York and Buffalo just 3.6 miles. Yet Lackawanna officials insist that it will pay for itself many times over. Says President W. H. Truesdale in a New York *Times* interview:

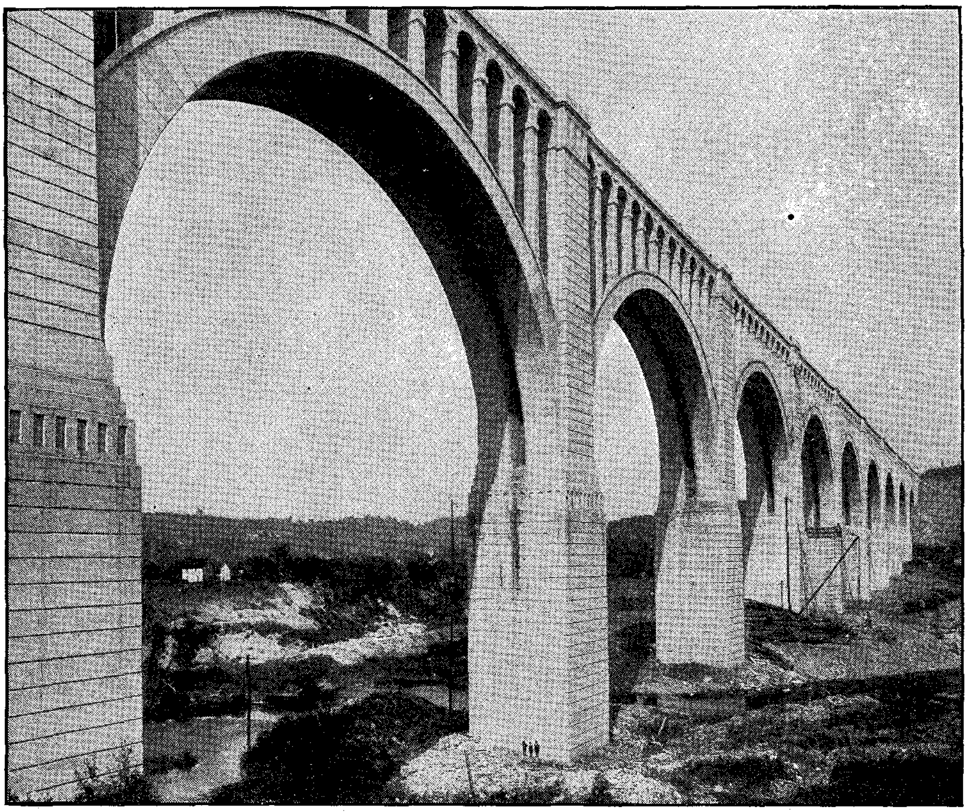
> "There were other savings than the shortening of distance to be considered. The new route will give us a maximum grade of 0.68 per cent., against a previous maximum grade of 1.23 per cent., and a total curvature of 1,560 degrees, against a total curvature of 3,970 degrees.
>
> "These, to the layman, may seem as small and unimportant results—as the slight saving in mileage may seem. But, together, these changes will cut the running-time of every passenger-train between New York and Buffalo by twenty minutes, and will reduce the running-time of freights by a full hour. Nor is this all. By reducing the traction, through reducing the grade, they will make it possible to move trains with two engines which, under present conditions, require five."

A few impressive facts about the viaduct are thus sketched:

> "The Tunkhannock Viaduct is 240 feet high, more than a hundred feet higher than the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge, and is half a mile long. It is by several times the largest concrete bridge in the world, with ten spans of 180 feet each and two spans of 100 feet each.
>
> "It contains approximately 4,500,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,280,000 pounds of reenforcing steel, the trains which cross it being guarded between massive parapet-walls rising four feet above the level of the track and three feet thick. Each of its foundations has been carried down to the bed-rock, and this, in the case of two of its piers, meant making excavations ninety-six feet deep."

Further description of the cut-off as a whole is given to the press by the Lackawanna Railroad as follows:

> "It is what railroad men know as a replacement-line, being for the most part in sight of the old line for which it is substituted. The radical reduction of grades and curves is achieved by very heavy cutting and filling and by viaducts of enormous size, all of which was impossible in the early days of railroading. Some idea of the magnitude of the operation is seen from the fact that the amount of earth moved reached a total of 5,525,000 cubic yards, while the rock-excavation amounted to 7,647,000 cubic yards, 8,100,000 cubic feet of concrete was used, and the amount of reenforcing steel employed in the various bridges, viaducts, and culverts aggregated 4,720,000 pounds."



THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONCRETE VIADUCT

Over the Tunkhannock Valley in Pennsylvania, built as part of the Lackawanna's new $12,000,000 cut-off.

FREAK WEATHER AS A VOLCANIC AFTERMATH

THAT THE PECULIARITIES of the past summer were due to the presence in the higher atmosphere of vast quantities of volcanic dust, absorbing the short heat-waves from the sun and allowing the longer ones from the earth to escape outward, is the theory put forward by Willis L. Moore, former chief of the United States Weather Bureau and now professor of meteorology in George Washington University. Professor Moore, who contributes a "national editorial" to the St. Louis *Star*, says that violent volcanic eruptions throw into the upper air vast quantities of dust-particles which, by swiftly moving easterly currents in the middle latitudes and westerly winds in the tropic, are soon so distributed around the earth as not only to affect the colors of the sky for two or three years after, but to modify the weather. He writes:

> "During the past two or three years all of those who have enjoyed the privilege of living much in the open have viewed the marvelous beauty of the eastern and the western sky at sunrise and at sunset. It is safe to say that these phenomena are due to the eruption of Katmai, in the Alaska Peninsula, in 1912, augmented by volcanic explosions in Japan in 1913. Since these times the temperature of the earth has been below the normal, and we may expect the dust to exercise a waning but an appreciable influence for at least another year.
>
> "This does not mean that there will not be temporary heat-spells like the one of September, which began during the first week and lasted until about the 20th, due to an extensive area of dry, heavy air overlying the Atlantic Ocean from the Bermudas to and including the South Atlantic States. Such an area of high pressure always forces warm southerly winds to flow far inland and northward over our continent. But no matter what the area of cold or warm spells, their temperature and continuity, they will be colder than they would be if the air were free of volcanic dust.
>
> "In this, as in many other instances, the prophetic vision of the great Franklin is shown. In 1784 he wrote with respect to volcanic dust, and asked if the marked severity of the winter

which then had just passed might not be due to smoke thrown into the upper air by the eruption of Mount Hekla, in Iceland, the preceding summer, and whirled around the world."

That we may understand the philosophy of this interesting phenomenon, Professor Moore tells us that the atmosphere is divided into the troposphere and the stratosphere. In the first, which is about seven miles in depth, all storms and cold waves operate, and the air is frequently washed clean of volcanic and other dust by condensation. In the second and higher region there are no clouds and condensation, and the wind blows ceaselessly toward the east at the rate of about 100 miles per hour. Obviously, then, any dust that enters this region, where there is no rain or snow to wash it out, must be whirled about the earth until gravity, overcoming the viscosity of the atmosphere, by slow degrees pulls it down to the storm stratum below. This may require two or three years, and some of the minutest particles must ascend to altitudes of fifty miles or more and remain aloft several years longer. He goes on:

"It is apparent, then, that to reach a safe conclusion we have only to determine the effect of this dust on such of the wave-lengths of incoming solar energy as are transmutable into heat, and its effect on the outgoing heat-waves from the earth. The result is not the same in both cases. In fact, it is known to be determined by the ratios that subsist between the size of the particles and the wave-lengths that fall upon them, the same particles being nearly opaque to the passage of the short heat-waves from the sun and nearly transparent to the longer outgoing earth-waves. The effect is to lower earth-temperatures, as there is but little interference with the loss of heat from the earth and much is reflected back to space that otherwise would come in. If the order of things were reversed so as to give to the sun's rays the longer wave-length, then the presence of unusual quantities of dust in the air would result in increasing the temperature of the earth, if not actually rendering it uninhabitable for all forms of life.

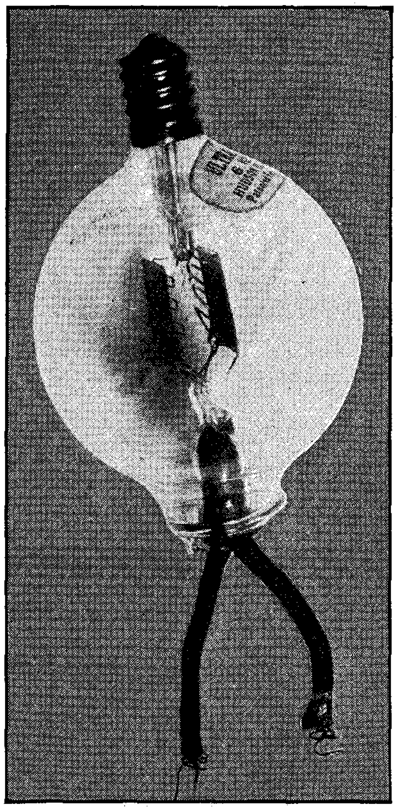
"While Chief of the United States Weather Bureau I had Prof. W. J. Humphreys make an examination of the recorded facts relative to volcanic action and to chart contemporaneous earth-temperatures. His research shows that cold weather followed all the important eruptions since 1750, which covers the period for which there are suitable records. We are, therefore, justified in expecting that all future eruptions, violent enough to send dust aloft into the stratosphere above storms will have a similar effect, and that agriculture and many other industries will profit by the foreknowledge thus gained."

NEW TESTS OF DEATH—It is quite natural, says a contributor to *The Medical Record* (New York), that the speedy and accurate diagnosis of death should receive increasing interest in those countries in which the business of killing seems to have supplanted all other forms of human activity. He describes three new methods of determining the cessation of life, discust recently in *La Clinica Medica Italiana*.

"The first of these is the ether-test. A drop of ether is instilled into the conjunctival sac of one eye. If this is followed by a reddening of the conjunctiva it affords proof that the circulation is intact and that life is still present. The other eye is used as a control. The second test . . . consists in the subcutaneous injection of fluorescin, which, if the individual is still living, is soon followed by a yellowish coloring of the skin and mucosa. The conjunctiva and the mucous membrane of the mouth, and particularly of the frenum of the tongue, show this coloration most distinctly. . . . A negative result is obtained in cases of marked slowing or enfeeblement of the circulation. . . . The third test . . . consists in direct exploration of the heart by means of a stylet. This is introduced through a small incision in one of the intercostal spaces. Any movement in the heart is communicated to the stylet. In some instances of suspended animation it is possible to arouse cardiac activity by means of gentle movements of the stylet, combined with artificial respiration."

THE LAMP THAT TALKED

ONE OF THE ELEMENTS in the success of the recent remarkable long-distance demonstrations of the wireless telephone seems to have been the development of the so-called "audion," or "talking" incandescent lamp, used in the successful plant. This was employed as a detector, an amplifier, and as a high-frequency generator, thus lending its aid both at the sending and the receiving-stations. Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion lamp, makes the following statement for THE LITERARY DIGEST:



THE DE FOREST AUDION LAMP,

Whose aid made long-distance wireless telephony possible.

"The incandescent lamp, as audion detector, amplifier, and high-frequency generator, has very suddenly come into its own. It is gratifying to the one who for ten years has been working almost exclusively on this principle of the incandescent lamp as an accessory in radio-transmission, and who until the last two years was practically alone in that field, to see this sudden and amazing justification of the faith he has always had in the possibilities of the principle which he first discovered."

The theory of the audion, when used as an amplifier, is given by S. E. Hyde in an article contributed to *Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance* (New York, November), from which we excerpt and condense the following paragraphs:

"The name 'audion' is derived from the two words 'audio' and 'ions,' indicating that the audion makes 'audible' the actions of the 'ions'—those minute particles that are shot off in invisible streams from the filament of an incandescent lamp in all directions and are the means whereby a rectifying effect takes place within the bulb, as will be explained later. It is a very probable supposition that the cause of the darkened bulbs of old incandescent lamps is due to the continual bombardment against the inner surface of the bulb by these negative ions which carry an infinitesimal particle of the carbon with them.

"The audion amplifier consists of a special incandescent-lamp bulb exhausted of air, which contains, in addition to the usual filament, two thin plates of nickel about an eighth of an inch from the filament, one on either side, and both electrically connected where they pass to the glass stem and through the bulb. Midway between the plates and filament are two small pieces of nickel wire bent in the shape of small grids; these also being connected electrically but insulated from the plate leads. Upon bringing the filament to incandescence there will be streams of negative ions shot off from the filament, as indicated in the drawing by the fine particles projecting from the filament.

"Ordinarily when the filament is not lighted there will be no click in the telephones when the battery-circuit is closed and opened, indicating that there is no current passing in this circuit. But if the filament be lighted and the telephone-circuit opened or closed there will be a decided click in the telephone, thus showing that a current is flowing in this circuit, *i.e.*, passing from the positive pole of the battery through the telephones to the plate and across the space from the plate to the filament and back to the negative pole of the battery. This action is caused by the space between filament and plate becoming conductive to the local current on account of the stream of ions that emanate from the filament and bombard the plate.

"When the plate-filament combination is not disturbed electrically there will be no sound in the telephones except a slight hissing, which indicates that the little ions are doing their work in making a passage for the local current."

Suppose, now, that by means of a high-frequency generator, we send electricity into the grid and charge it. This charge will retard or deflect the current passing in the telephone-circuit by repelling the ions that make a path across the space between plate and filament. This will cause a movement of the telephone-diaphragm and consequently a sound. Moreover,

"The changes in the local current thus produced are many times in volume or intensity the changes of current of the disturbing grid-circuit. If there be one unit-charge on the grid, or disturbing element, there will be produced a deflection or stoppage of from six to ten electrical charges passing in the plate-filament circuit, hence we have the amplifying properties of the audion.

"Suppose we substitute for the high-frequency generator a telephone-transmitter at San Francisco, for instance, and at New York we have a very sensitive telephone. At different places across the continent we connect audions, the telephone-line connected to the filament and grid, respectively, and the outgoing line connected in where the usual telephone is—to filament and plate. In this case it becomes possible to step up or amplify the weak-voice currents as they pass across the miles of wire from coast to coast."

In *The Electrical Experimenter* (November) the writer of an article on the wireless transmission of speech from Washington to Honolulu says:

"The exact apparatus used in this phenomenal test of the wireless telephone is being kept a secret, owing to patent reasons, etc. However, it is understood that an audion-type, amplifying detector was used at the receiving end, which apparatus boosts the strength of the received signal to a high degree. At the sending station a new form of vacuum-trigger tube, devised by Dr. Langmuir and known as the Pliotron, played an important part. This tube, of which 300 were used in a bank, permits a large amount of energy to be controlled easily by a simple microphone of the type used on the standard telephone desk set. Thus the vacuum-tube principle, highly developed and perfected by such indefatigable workers as Prof. J. A. Fleming, Dr. De Forest, Dr. Langmuir, Messrs. Lieben and Riez, and others, has apparently solved the wireless-telephone problem."

This writer, as will be noticed, gives credits to other inventors, but Dr. De Forest's claim appears to be merely that he was the first to experiment in this field. As in most valuable inventions, the credit for final stages is doubtless to be shared among more than one worker. As noted earlier in THE DIGEST, the long-distance experiments involve new elements of quantity rather than of quality. Dr. De Forest tells us that the only really new feature was the enormous amount of power generated. The vacuum bulbs, with their talking incandescent filaments, are very expensive; but a point in their favor is the ease with which, through them, huge outputs of power can be made available.

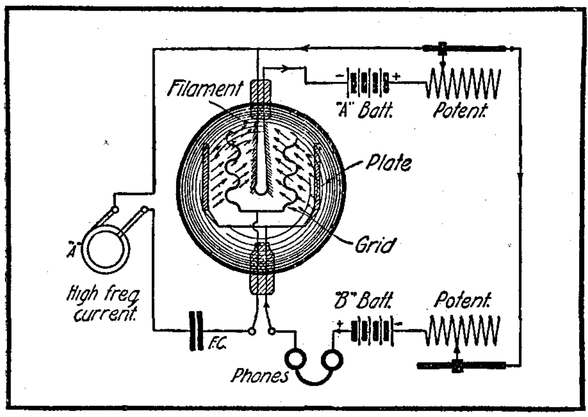
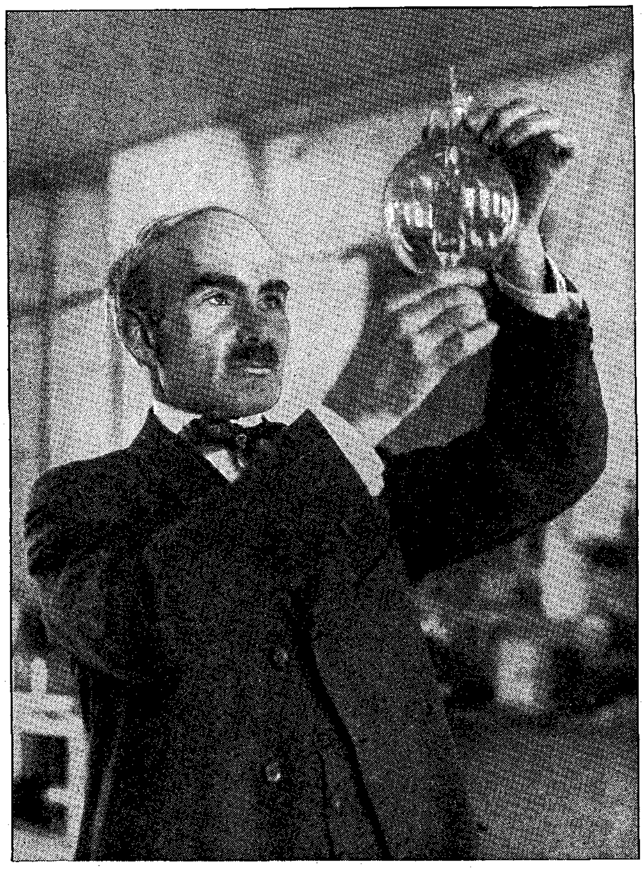


DIAGRAM SHOWING ACTION OF THE AUDION LAMP.

OUR WINGLESS EAGLE

IN POWER OF WING—which is to say, in the number of military aeroplanes he possesses—the American eagle stands in the same relation to European nations that the barn-yard chicken does to the hawk. Such is the belief, at least, of Richard Harding Davis, who, in the November *Metropolitan*, bitterly condemns the policy of our Government in neglecting military aviation. If this seems at first thought an exaggerated estimate of our weakness in this respect, Mr. Davis urges us to consider the actual figures in the case, as follows:



DR. LEE DE FOREST IN HIS LABORATORY.

"At the present moment in this country the output of the different factories each week is eighty-five aeroplanes.

"They are all being shipped abroad to help the Allies—and good luck go with them—but, in the meantime—we have twelve.

"Last July a man who had invented a machine for launching torpedoes from air-ships asked Secretary Daniels if it might be 'tried out' on an aeroplane of the *America* model. Mr. Daniels said: 'That type is no good. The Navy is not going to use it.' At the time Mr. Daniels came to judgment upon that particular type of air-boat, the original *America*, as I have already stated, had destroyed three submarines, and for nine months, with eighteen other *Americas*, had been constantly on active service in the English Channel. Of these American-made air-boats, Russia and Italy are using twenty. Mr. Daniels knew the *America* only as the air-boat that did not cross the Atlantic. She did not cross the Atlantic in the fashion she first intended, because the British Admiralty bought her for war-work. Mr. Daniels did not know that. He knows it now. He also ought to know that the tiny Kingdom of Holland, and Holland is not at war, and the tiny Republic of Portugal, and neither is Portugal at war, have each placed orders here for twenty *Americas*.

"Twenty *Americas* for Holland and twenty for Portugal.

"And we have none.

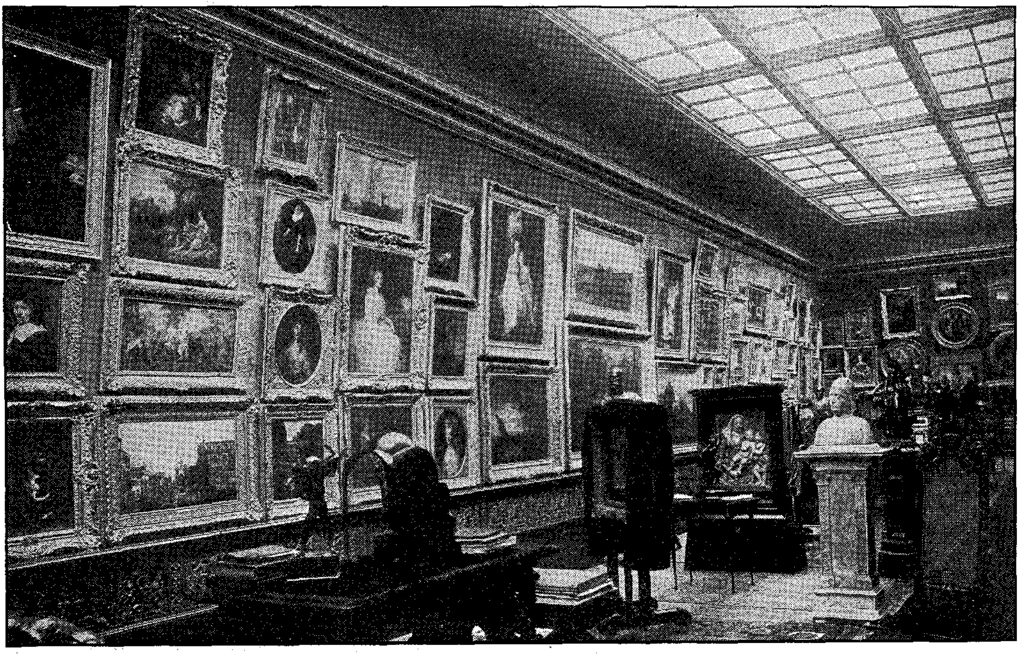
"Because we have only twelve aeroplanes, in the Army and Navy we have even a less number of aviators. Without aircraft you can not make air-pilots. Men can not learn to handle an aeroplane by attending a correspondence-school.

"The blame lies at the doors of Congress."

LETTERS AND ART

MR. WIDENER'S ART-COLLECTION

WHEN THE WILL of Sir Hugh Lane, one of the victims of the *Lusitania* disaster, was published a few weeks ago, it was found to contain a rebuke to the municipal authorities of Dublin for refusing to build a suitable art-gallery to house pictures that he had previously offered to donate to his native land. The pictures went to the National Gallery in London. From rumors current in Philadelphia, it appears that this act may be found duplicated in the will of the late Peter A. B. Widener, who died on November 6. Mr. Widener was among the big six or seven art-collectors of this generation, and while his treasures in all departments do not equal Mr. Morgan's, his pictures are declared by critics to be quite on a par with those of the Medici of our day. Mr. Widener offered his great collection to the city of Philadelphia on condition that it build a suitable gallery. The city has failed to meet the condition, and the belief is rife that it will not now get the treasures left behind. A friend is reported to have said that Mr. Widener may have relented and effaced his memory of the city's inappreciation, deciding that "after all, such a gift was due the people." Our readers will recall that we have printed notices of his various acquisitions, the Raffael "Madonna," Rembrandt's "The Mill," the "Cattaneo" Van Dycks, as the public was apprized of the great European works coming to make their home here. In one season alone, that of 1914, recalls the New York *Times's* art writer, Mr. Widener is said to have spent $1,250,000 for art. Of that sum $700,000 is reported to have been paid for the Raffael known as the "Cowper Madonna," $300,000 for five superb pieces of Chinese porcelain, $80,000 for the "Morosini" helmet, regarded as one of the finest pieces of armor in the world, and a large sum for a marble portrait by Desiderio da Settignano. The *Times's* critic proceeds in his survey:



AMONG THE WIDENER TREASURES.

This gallery at Elkins Park, near Philadelphia, holds the great pictures that their owner intended for the Quaker City public, but which they may lose through neglecting to give an adequate housing.

"'The Mill,' by Rembrandt, the marvelous tho gloomy landscape that was one of the heirlooms at Bowood, Wiltshire, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, had previously been acquired by Mr. Widener for $500,000. Lord Lansdowne had long denied that he intended to part with this painting, but finally, according to statements made at the time, Lloyd-George finance forced him to sell it.

"It was reported that for three Rembrandts that belonged to Lord Wimborne, Mr. Widener paid $1,000,000. They are 'The Circumcision,' 'St. Paul,' and 'Portrait of a Gentleman.'

"The purchase of three Van Dycks from the famous Cattaneo collection of Genoa by Mr. Widener was announced in 1908. These portraits are among the finest things Van Dyck ever did. He painted them for the Cattaneo family in the course of his stay in Genoa. They were very little known to the public, the family refusing to put them on general view because of the policy of the Italian Government toward works of art. In 1902, in consequence of the large and increasing number of exportations of works of art, a law was passed, called the 'Pacca Law,' establishing an official list of objects of art, and forbidding the sale out of the country of any which were put upon the list. If a family desired to realize upon its heirlooms, it could sell them to the Government museums, which offered only very low prices.

"Access to their collection was refused by the Cattaneo family to the Government officials, and a rumor that it was to be sold reached them too late. After the sale the fact that the pictures were not on the prohibited list prevented the prosecution of the sellers. Perhaps the finest of the Cattaneo Van Dycks is the portrait of the Marchesa Brignola Sala and her son. The two others are also splendid specimens of the painter's art. They represent the little Marchesa Clelia Cattaneo, daughter of Marchesa Elena and the Marchese Gian Vincenzo Imperiale, Genoese Ambassador at the Court of Spain.

"There are no fewer than six Van Dycks in the farthest room of Mr. Widener's great picture-gallery in his home at Elkins Park, near Philadelphia. In the same room is a glorious Titian, a portrait of the sisters Emilia and Irene of Spilimberg, among the very few portraits of women that the great Venetian painter executed.

"There is an exquisite Botticelli among the Widener pictures—the 'Madonna of the Thorns,' sold by Prince Chigi in 1900 and smuggled over the Italian border. It is said to have cost the purchaser $63,000. At a sale in New York in the same year he paid $12,500 for a portrait of a Marquis of Lansdowne by Gainsborough and $5,850 for a portrait of the Duke of York by John Hoppner."

More modern art figures also in the Widener collection, tho the traction magnate did not incline to the art of to-day:

"He possest a number of fine specimens of the work of the Barbizon painters, including a group of remarkable Corots. Diaz is also represented in the Barbizon group, and Troyon with especially good examples, Dupré with a characteristic picture, as well as Rousseau and Daubigny.

"Among the examples of the English school are masterpieces

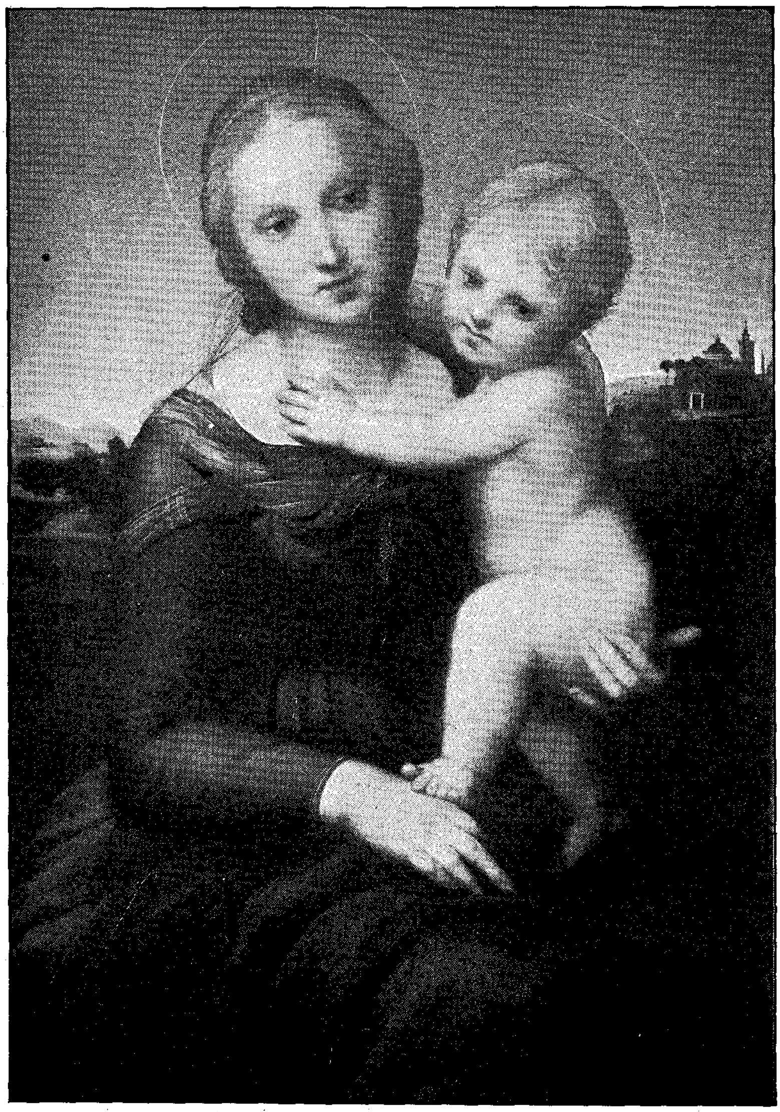
> by Constable and Turner, and there is also a group of eighteenth-century English portraits, with, among others, a lovely head of Mrs. Graham, by Gainsborough, and Romney's 'The Sisters,' daughters of Sir William Mordaunt. Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented by a 'Nelly O'Brien,' and Hoppner, besides the picture already mentioned, by a group of children, called 'After the Bath.'
>
> "In the adjoining room is one of the principal treasures of Mr. Widener's collection, El Greco's magnificent 'St. Martin.' Mr. Widener had three examples of El Greco's art, one of the others being the 'Virgin with Saints,' from the altar of San José in Toledo. The third El Greco is of much earlier date, but even more interesting, as it is thought to be the only family group painted by the artist, and is probably also a record of his own family. It belongs to his second period, between 1585 and 1590.
>
> "Near this picture hang some specimens of the work of Velasquez. One is called 'Satyr and Traveler.' Another is a study for the picture of 'The Topers,' painted in 1629, the year the artist sailed for Italy. Another noteworthy work is Murillo's painting of two women looking out of a window at some incident below. There are two color-studies by Rubens and Paul Veronese, one of the 'Rape of the Sabine Women,' the other the 'Rape of Europa,' two interesting examples of Jan Steen's work; Ver der Meer's 'Weighing-Scales,' and fine specimens of the art of Hobbema, Cuyp, Adriaen Van de Velde, and Isaak van Ostade. Other Dutch masters represented are Paul Potter and Pieter de Hooghe, the latter by two particularly good examples.
>
> "Apart from the art-galleries, Mr. Widener's marble mansion at Elkins Park is full of art-treasures. The ceiling of the library is a painting by Tiepolo, from an Italian palace. In this room are hung two pictures by Puvis de Chavannes, entitled 'Le Travail' and 'Le Repos'; an interior by Courbet, a Maris, an excellent De Neuville, and an 1889 Exposition picture by Fromentin, 'Audience Chez un Kalif.'"

"There was not much of the hypocrite about Widener," says the New York *Evening Post.* "He started life as a butcher, and he was not ashamed of it." Another account declares that "he handled the cleaver with celerity, and that he could trim chops in a way that was the admiration of skilled henchmen." He was one of the beginners in the merger method of big business. *The Evening Post* recounts:

> "When, at one stage of the New York traction-merger's most inexcusable juggling of millions, he was called upon to preside at a stockholders' meeting and put through a questionable deal, he did not mince words, but calmly announced, 'You can vote for it first and discuss it afterward.' That speech became famous as the epitome of capitalistic brazenness.
>
> "Widener was born in Philadelphia on November 13, 1834. He got only what education could be had in the public schools and none too much of that. Poverty forced him to go to work, and he obtained employment with a butcher. In time he owned a meat-shop himself. Then he ran a chain of them—that was his first experience with mergers. At the same time, he gained his knowledge of politics. . . . . . .
>
> "While the financier retired from many directorates in his latter years, he clung to a good proportion of his business-cares. In 1910 he was still recorded as vice-president of the Cresson & Clearfield Coal Company, and director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, American Tobacco Company, and Union Traction Company. Five years earlier he had sat on a score or more corporation boards. . . . . . .
>
> "Of Widener's charities the best-known was the establishment of the Memorial Training-School for Crippled Children, in honor of his dead wife. He spent $2,000,000 or more on it. There were schools for the inmates' instruction in music, drawing, stenography, typewriting, and such profitable trades as dress-making, tailoring, and the manufacture of surgical appliances and fishing-tackle."

WILL GERMAN BE TAUGHT IN FRANCE?

IN FRANCE the study of German, in the years just preceding the war, amounted almost to a fad. Indeed, French and German families "exchanged" their children in order to facilitate this language-culture. This "fad" died a sudden death, along with many others, on August 1, 1914. To-day French parents are asking themselves how they could ever have been so foolish, says Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, in the Boston *Transcript,* "and are swearing mighty oaths or making solemn vows that their offspring shall never speak the speech of a nation of brutes." Of course, it wouldn't be expected that more reflective minds should thus express themselves, so a journalist and author, Maurice Ajam by name, set to work to find out what Frenchmen like Émile Combes, David-Mennet, Charles Humbert, Pierre Baudin, Joseph Reinach, Charles Sigwalt, and Maurice Barrès thought about the question of what was to become in France of the teaching of the German language. Émile Combes is ex-Minister of Public Instruction, the man who, during his tenure of office, brought about the expulsion of the religious orders. We find him much more lenient toward the German language, tho, being a "philologist in his spare hours," he protests against applying the term "Indo-Germanic" to the various idioms of Europe. It is inexact to make the German language the mother of the languages of Europe, he declares,



Permission of Braun et Cie, New York, Paris, London.

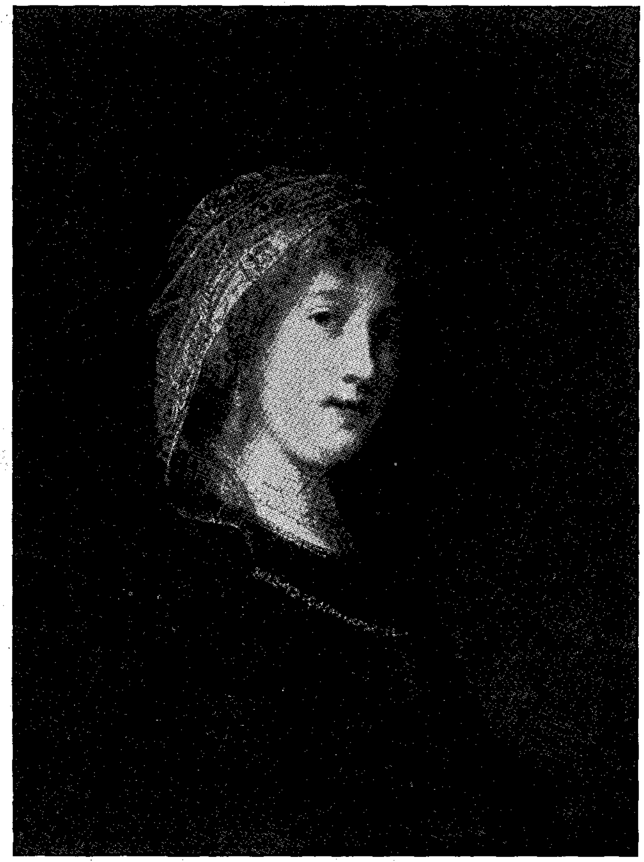
THE "COWPER" RAFFAEL,

For which Mr. Widener is said to have paid its English owner $700,000. It is small, but one of the important works of the great Italian.

and recommends the substitution of "Indo-European," "since this expression comprehends, besides the languages actually in use in the part of the world we inhabit, ancient Latin and ancient Greek, to which these languages owe a large number of their etymologies." That point disposed of, Mr. Sanborn represents the ex-Minister as rather mild and politic, saying: "The extent to which the commercial German should be taught must depend exclusively upon the exigencies of international economic conditions. Should the economic importance of Germany be materially diminished by the war, the antebellum situation of German in the schools should be diminished accordingly." But—

"In any event, it is toward other horizons than the horizon of the Rhine that the eyes of our manufacturers and traders will henceforth be turned, under the empire of their duty to France and to humanity. In consequence of the new economic relations which can not fail to be established between France and her allies—and also the neutral countries whose hearts are with us—German will lose singularly in commercial utility. It will behoove the *Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique* to conform, in drawing up its foreign-language programs, to the new economic needs of the country. And who knows whether (in accordance with previsions we ardently desire to see realized) the teaching of other languages, that of Russian notably, will not distance in our schools the teaching of German?"

Mr. David-Mennet, for a number of years President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, looks forward to a general teaching of Russian, the professional schools under his supervision having already changed German from a compulsory to an elective study and placed Russian also as elective. Mr. David-Mennet would, however, have preferred that both languages together with English had been made compulsory. He says:



A WIDENER REMBRANDT.

The Widener collection is rich in the work of this master. The above is a portrait of Saskia, Rembrandt's wife, and stands by three others which alone are reported to have cost a million.

"Nobody can suppose for an instant that, after the conclusion of peace, 120,000,000 Austro-Germans will become a negligible quantity from the point of view of either production or consumption. On the contrary, they will again compete, and with renewed greediness and astuteness, in all the markets of the world, not excepting our own. As for us, it will be entirely for our interest to make our merchandise penetrate into Germany and Austria; and to succeed in doing this, it is essential to speak the language of those countries."

Charles Humbert, a Senator from La Meuse, believes that German should be taught not less, but more, than before. He says:

"I am not one of those who think that a consequence of the present war should be the abandonment of the study of the German language. Do you fancy that by outlawing the German language you will suppress the several hundred million Germans who are and who will remain on the planet? What puerility!

"We have implicit confidence that the war will put an end to the military hegemony projected by Germany, that it will open a new era of economic defense. But is not speaking of defense admitting the existence of elements of struggle?

"Yes, active, enterprising, laborious, unprecedentedly audacious, and unscrupulous business men will continue to exist in Germany. We must learn German."

Pierre Baudin, a Senator and ex-Minister of Public Works, regrets that a knowledge of German was not more general in France before the war. "Few Frenchmen," he says, "spoke German, and this was not solely because of inaptitude, but because we placed our sentiments before our interests," for—

"If we had practised his language more of us would have visited Germany, and we should have observed there the evolution which was being accomplished in a manner sufficiently open and evident to impress even the casual spectator."

A professor of German at the Lycée Michelet, Charles Sigwalt, is in favor of German from a new point of view, saying:

"I am of the opinion that we should imitate after 1915 the Germany of 1870, and that we should cultivate the German language more than ever. But let us understand one another. The need of speaking German with Germans, of asking a German hotel-keeper for a room, of ordering a lunch of an '*Oberkellner*,' or a '*Mass*' of beer of a '*Kellnerin*,' will be less keen for a certain number of years than it was in 1902, for instance. And there will be no more occasion to sacrifice to this need, along with the maternal language of the French children, the liberty of their professors. The excesses of the direct method—a fling at what we call 'the natural method'—will probably cease. We shall renounce trying to create in our children a German brain alongside of their French brain; we shall no longer force them to live artificially, an hour or two a day, in a German atmosphere; we shall no longer make them play Boche (*jouer au Boche*). But we shall institute, I hope, a serious, scientific instruction that will be a gain for the mind, and that will at the same time give the practical results which the method styled direct has contented itself for the last thirteen years with promising."

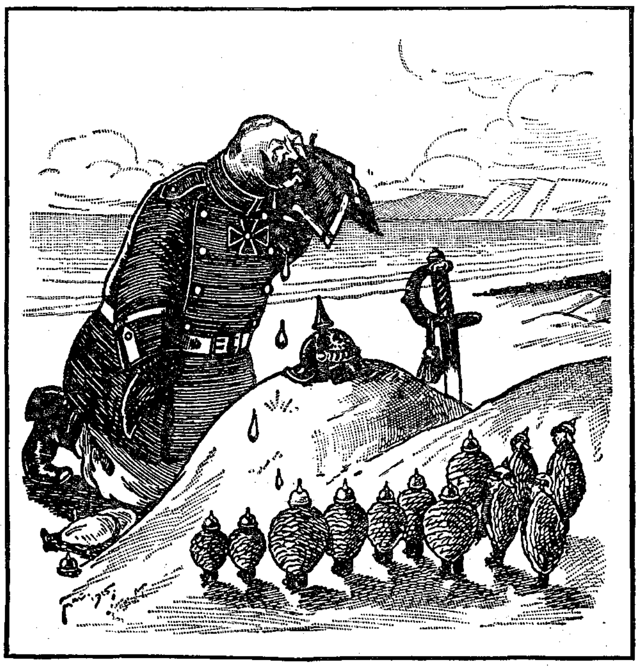
The only man of letters to answer the inquiry is Maurice Barrès, the celebrated novelist, and he gives no definite answer pro or con. He says the war has not modified his opinion that the study of German is difficult, and not worth the time it consumes. He admits that for certain sorts of business and for certain intellectual labors, German is very useful, even indispensable. As his trade enlists the aid of the emotions, he is naturally more emotional than the others who reply, and says—

"For the matter of that, German may be taught with impunity in the lycée, for the pupils do not learn it. To learn a language, it is necessary to speak it as a little child. Nothing easier then. Before his tenth year a child learns without trouble and unconsciously, by conversation, all the jargons imaginable.

"What our professors for foreign languages teach admirably is the pure literature, the civilization, the intellectual and spiritual history of other nations. . . . These men, after the war will show our children what a load of malignant megalomania Germany carries in her flanks. Events have enlightened the souls of the peoples of Europe. It is indispensable that the experience acquired amid the lurid gleams of catastrophe be registered forever in our secondary education."

EXPLAINING GERMANY'S PITY FOR THE FOE

EDITORS and newspaper-writers have been puzzled, if nothing more, over the fact that "German statesmen and writers have given expression to feelings of compassion with the fate of several nations actually at war with Germany." The report that the Kaiser wept over the fate of France is perhaps the extreme case of this psychological puzzle; and of course the comment on what appears to his critics to be mere hypocrisy has been "particularly scornful." All this is pointed out for New York *Times* readers by Prof. R. J. Oberfohren, who gives us a brief chapter on the text furnished earlier in the great war-game by Maximilian Harden, that the rest of the world could not think as Germans. The Professor is skeptical of the exact truth of the words reported of the Kaiser, but his state of mind, he declares, is "certainly shared by a great many Germans." He finds it "very significant that even supposed neutrals are unable to understand the state of mind out of which such compassion for a suffering foe is born." The "German reasoning" of the Professor is enforced by his rather full statement of Germany's state of mind toward France previous to the period when she set out to chasten her:



WALRUS TEARS.

"I weep for you," the walrus said;
"I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears, he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.
("Through the Looking-Glass.")

—From *The Cape Times* (Cape Town, South Africa).

"More than eighty years ago, Heine, in one of his letters, said that every German bears in his heart a secret love for France. French culture and civilization have always had a powerful influence upon and a great attraction for Germany. French is the one modern language that is obligatory in all German high schools. It is the ambition of every young German, man or woman, to live for a time in France or French-speaking Switzerland; and I fear no challenge if I say that, outside of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, there is no country where the French language is so widely understood and French books read as in Germany. Consequently, French literature is widely appreciated in Germany, and every boy and girl has read at least a few of the masterpieces of French literature in the original. Tho Molière has not now a place on the German stage that could be compared with Shakespeare's, this is perhaps due to the lack of an adequate translation, and such a translation has not been produced because there was no absolute necessity for it, the majority of Germans being able to understand the original.

"It is not so long ago that the great Belgian poet, Émile Verhaeren, published a new volume of his poems in Germany (Inselverlag, Leipzig); not a translation, I emphasize, but the original French text of a first edition, which was published by a German publisher. Verhaeren's reputation being such that any Belgian or French publisher would have gladly accepted his poems, the reason for this extraordinary act can only be found in the poet's convictions that his work would find better appreciation in Germany, where, indeed, he has a large circle of admirers. *En passant*, it may be mentioned that the fame of Maeterlinck, the other great Belgian poet, originated in Germany. Unlike England and other countries, Germany has never contented herself with importing every year from France the newest theatrical boulevard success or the latest 'triangular' French novel, but has endeavored to penetrate to the core of the French literature and to assimilate the best."

Germany, it is pointed out, was in art hospitable to French impressionism, which "soon found masterful representatives on the other side of the Vosges." So also did she take to "Cubism, Futurism, and other new forms of art." An even closer *rapprochement* was in process of effecting itself:

"Altho in the bitterness of the present hour Frenchmen may be inclined to deny it, the fact is that many high and public-spirited men in both countries thought it advisable and feasible to bring Teuton and Frenchman in closer relation, to unite German force and organization to French *élan* and spirit. I will not venture upon the political field, but the best French writers have frequently given expression to this thought. As an instance, I refer to the most important book, or series of books, that French art has produced within the last decade, 'Jean-Christophe,' by Romain Rolland, that wonderful book which has been the delight of untold readers. The hero of this novel, which, by the way, was crowned by the Académie Française, is a musician who was born in Germany and lived there to the age of twenty, thus passing the important years of development in the country of Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. Then a sudden turn in his life brings him to Paris, where he assimilates all the good he can find, uniting himself in a close friendship with a young, intellectual Frenchman, a friendship in which the characters of the two friends complete and fashion each other. The young musician so thoroughly assimilates the French life, art, and culture that he becomes a perfect specimen of the perfect type of man which would be the fruit of the union of French and German spirit."

The Professor pauses here to adduce "still another matter which has to be dwelt upon in order to explain the sincerity of a German's concern about France." That is, "the singular objectivity which is a characteristic trait of the German mind." We read:

"Countless articles and books have been written about German efficiency, organization, and the necessity for other countries to imitate it. Yet the fundamental basis of this peculiar German faculty of organization has almost been constantly overlooked. It is just this excuse of objectivity (*Sachlichkeit* is the German expression). To develop anything, be it an idea, a business, an invention, an administration, to perfection, it is necessary to detach from it every personal interest, be it money, fame, or what it may, to have nothing in mind and to look for nothing but the thing in question. To face an object without any personal thoughts requires a kind of divesting of the personality; it needs a high standard of intellectual culture to enable a man to lay aside the spectacles of passion and self-interest. It is an application of the '*Ding am sich*' (the thing *per se*) that has been a crux to many foreign students of German philosophy. . . . . . .

"With just the same dispassionate eyes the German looks upon France and her lamentable fate. He sees a gifted and brave nation dragged into the war by her friends and allies; fortune of war turns against her, and the inevitable miseries and sufferings that form the trail of war lie heavily upon a fair country. Knowledge of human nature, moreover, makes him understand that in the heart of the conquered forty-five years ago is still alive a fire of revenge. The same fire burned in Germany more than a century ago. That a stern necessity has forced him to oppose this revenge in order to protect his own hearth can not blind the German's objectivity. He looks at the thing itself without bringing into play his own personal interests and passions. It is not hypocrisy, but the deepest compassion born out of detachment and understanding when the highest representative of warring Germany says, 'I pity France.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

POLAND'S DESPAIR

NEW YORK'S STREET-CORNERS were held on November 6 by a band of appealers for Polish relief, and something was no doubt realized for the committee headed by Madame Sembrich and Ignace Jan Paderewski and his wife. With energy and the free employment of their great talent the Polish cause is not left to languish, but the millions of their destitute country-people can barely be helped over a day's wo by such necessarily slender assistance. A Washington dispatch declares that Germany has asked the American Committee for Relief in Belgium to undertake in Poland measures similar to those put into effect in Belgium. In the New York *Sun*, Mr. Herman Bernstein declares that during his recent travels in Germany and Austria, he learned from "various authoritative State sources, which can not be mentioned for obvious reasons," that an international relief commission sanctioned by the German and Austrian Governments was organized, that the plan of relief worked out met with the sanction of the German Ministry of the Interior and the approval of General von Hindenburg. The entire relief-plan miscarried, however, so he tells us, "because the military authorities, who dominate the German diplomats, placed numerous obstacles in the way of the relief commission, thus making it impossible to commence the work of relieving the tragic situation." The plan worked out by Dr. Theodor Lewald, representing Germany; Ambassador Gerard, representing the United States; and Ernest P. Bucknell, of the Rockefeller Foundation, is given publicity for the first time by Mr. Bernstein. The document specifies the method by which funds were to be raised to supplement the $10,000 to be contributed monthly by the Rockefeller Foundation. It further contains the guaranty of the Teutonic Empires to requisition no food in territory of Russian Poland occupied by the Imperial German and Austro-Hungarian military and civil authorities. The further guaranty of the Central Powers runs thus:

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POLISH DOLLS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Mme. Paderewski is selling these emblems of childish happiness to relieve some of the woes of the afflicted peasants who made them.

"The Imperial Governments will further engage to refrain from levying money-requisitions upon any part of the occupied territory of Russian Poland comprised within the boundaries heretofore set forth and which may be later agreed upon, unless a military fine is levied for an offense for which the whole population is both jointly and severally responsible.

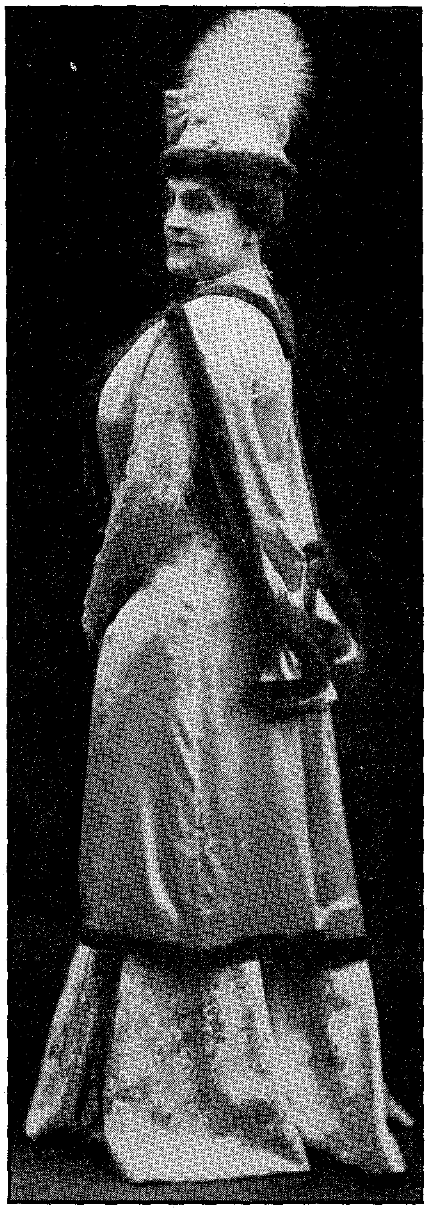
"It is also understood that the chairman of the International Commission for Relief in Poland may send agents through any of the territory occupied by Austria-Hungary or Germany. These agents will be furnished with the requisite passes by the military authorities, and their names must be furnished to the general headquarters of the military authorities at the time the application for the pass is made. The military authorities may request the substitution of another person for any agent so appointed. Said Governments will also furnish passes and facilities to the members and employees of the International Commission for Relief in Poland in order that they may supervise and direct the transportation and distribution of supplies in the country occupied by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, and these Governments will agree to provide benzin, oil, and tires for automobiles and will also agree not to requisition any automobiles or other supplies that may be imported or otherwise obtained for the use of the commission in its work.

"The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments further engage to carry, so far as permitted by law, the personnel of the commission, their automobiles for use in their daily work, their baggage, and all supplies to be distributed free of charge on German and Austro-Hungarian railroads. All supplies will be admitted free of duty or custom charges."

Mr. Bernstein declares that after interrogating Ambassador Gerard on the subject of the inactivity of the committee, he received the following reply:

"I can not say why the International Relief Commission is not doing its work. All I can state is that we have worked hard upon this plan outlined in the document known as the Hindenburg Treaty, that it was properly signed, that representatives of the Rockefeller Relief Commission have visited Austria for the purpose of making arrangements to start the work of relief, but that nothing is being done in this matter. I am not at liberty to discuss the details."

During further investigations Mr. Bernstein says he found two versions of the matter, one of which stated that the importation of American grain into Poland required the consent of England and France, and while agencies were at work to effect this "German authorities notified our representatives that a fresh inventory of food-supplies in Germany had convinced them that they could take care of the part of Poland within German control." Austria also found she could get sufficient grain from Hungary.



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MME. SEMBRICH.

The great singer, shown here in Polish costume, heads the American committee for relief for her stricken country.

The second version placed the blame directly on the German and Austrian military authorities. The authority is "a prominent man" interested in relief-work both in Germany and Austria-Hungary, who said:

> "The reason why the International Relief Commission has given up its work is very simple. Ambassador Gerard prepared the outline of the plan for relief in Poland most carefully. He took into consideration all the difficulties that arose before the relief committee in Belgium and endeavored to eliminate them so that the military authorities could not control the relief sent to the victims of the war and could not use it in any form for the troops. At the last moment the authorities placed certain obstacles in the way of the commission. . . . Tho the plan for the work of the International Relief Commission was approved by Hindenburg, and tho the German Government's attitude in the matter was clearly defined, it is believed that the military authorities insisted upon being in actual control of the distribution of food in the affected provinces."

The American Polish Relief Committee has given to the American press accounts, written for the Toulouse *Dispatch*, of the destruction wrought by the Russian Army in the face of the Teutonic invasion:

> "General Smyrnof, from the Belvedere Lazinski, where he had set up his headquarters, had given orders to lay the country waste about the city for a width of 300 versts. This, it seemed to him, was the only means of stopping the crushing march of three advance armies, fantom armies, whose mobility was tremendous; who disappeared on the San, only to reappear two days later in Courland; diabolic armies, which were composed of Austrians disguised as Prussians and Bavarians costumed like honveds.
>
> "The order given, telephones vibrated and the messengers departed. Some went on horseback, others on motor-cycles. There are headquarters officers in automobiles, and everywhere fire, fire—fires in cottages, fires in châteaux, fires in the schools, in the woods, in the fields; they would have set fire to the stones had it been possible.
>
> "Polish territory has known much somber destruction. In other days its soil has trembled under the tread of many warriors' invasions. She has known war. She has known worse—revolutions. She has passed through 1813, and also 1830. But all that is as nothing compared with to-day. For you must understand that to-day everything without exception must be wiped out. The tragic is prest to its extreme limit.
>
> "Conforming to orders, the soldiers said to the peasant, 'Set fire to your house.' And the peasant was obliged himself to burn his house. They said to the manufacturer, 'Destroy your factory,' and he was obliged to destroy it. They said to every one: 'Fill up the wells, cut down the forests, mow down the green harvests, break up the walks.' And the people were obliged to do so. Nothing has been spared. Sumptuous residences associated with a glorious past, châteaux, whose draw-bridges have braved centuries have been razed as pitilessly as the most humble shepherd's cot. Old furniture, ancestral portraits, tapestries, complete histories, have become the prey of flames.
>
> "And yet all was not done. These beings without shelter were gathered together and were told, 'Now tear down your churches.' The peasants fell upon their knees and said: 'We could never do that; that we could never do.' It became necessary to form special incendiary groups for the purpose. They sprinkled oil on the edifices and placed dynamite about them. The images of the saints came down, and the beautiful glass windows melted. Bell-towers swayed and fell. This was the end, and the people fled.
>
> "Poland to-day is a desert, even as the world was before man appeared upon it. Many millions of human beings were naked in the winds, in the rains, seeking vainly to dig up the earth and find a place in which they might exist. . . . Many of the smallest and oldest fell into the ditches, yet the band continued to advance toward Warsaw, hoping to find refuge there. Instead, they found Germany already in possession."

The fund which the American Polish Relief Committee is collecting for the unfortunates in Poland now amounts to $90,620.77. It is hoped that avenues will soon be opened to extend this needed help. Checks and postal orders should be made payable to the Guaranty Trust Company, treasurer, and sent to the American Polish Relief Committee Headquarters, 14 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

MORE MINISTERS—The dearth of candidates for the ministry has at times called forth anxious comment from the religious press, but *The Episcopal Recorder* is convinced that the tide has turned, and that instead of men not wanting to fill the pulpits, the men to fill the pulpits are not wanting. The Philadelphia organ of the Reformed Episcopal Church is encouraged by figures on the growth of professions collected by Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the Columbia University School of Journalism. The common belief in a large decrease in the number of entrants into the ministry is not, we are told, borne out by the facts. Indeed,

> "During the thirty years that ended in 1910, the number of ministers has grown more rapidly than the number of lawyers or physicians. During that period the United States census showed that the number of ministers had doubled, reaching the total of 132,988; but the number of lawyers and physicians, while greatly increasing, had not doubled by some thousands. As a matter of fact, the ministers have grown faster than the population. During the past thirty-three years the number of theological students in the United States has more than doubled. This is all the more remarkable because the same conditions are not found in other countries. In England the number is practically stationary, while in Germany the number has decreased nearly 50 per cent. in a generation. We have no desire to point the moral of the present situation, but simply to correct a popular misconception concerning

this matter. The numbers in the United States seem all right, and the churches must concern themselves with the quality both of the men and their training."

PULPIT-THRUSTS AT OUR MILITARISM

MILITARISM is the future menace seen by certain elements of the Congregational Church, and President Wilson's program of preparedness looms as something worse than futile in the view of such leaders as Dr. Washington Gladden and Dr. Charles E. Jefferson. The pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle presented a resolution at the recent meeting of the National Council of the Congregational Church in New Haven pointing out "the futility of gigantic armaments as the guaranty of international security and justice." The action proposed contemplated the enlistment of all the Churches in the country without regard to creed "to join in some way in a move against militarism and increased armaments and toward a path which would bring an early peace in Europe." The resolution goes on to recite:

"That we, the representatives of the Congregational Churches in the United States, in National Council assembled, view with painful solicitude the organized and desperate efforts to stampede the nation at this time with wild and extravagant expenditures for ships and guns, and place upon record our earnest objection to the committing of our nation just now to a policy of so-called preparedness, for which Europe is paying an appalling price.

"We appeal to the President of the United States and to the members of Congress, soon to assemble, to see to it that the enormous sums already appropriated for Army and Navy shall be more efficiently expended, and to bend the entire energy of our Government at this crisis in human history, not to the elaboration of the enginery of destruction, but to the working out in cooperation with other Governments of a plan of international organization which shall render the recurrence of the present world-tragedy impossible."

Dr. Jefferson, as reported by the New York *Evening Post*, began on November 7 a series of sermons at the Broadway Tabernacle on "the perils of preparedness," saying:

"We must free ourselves from the wizardry of the military and naval experts. It is assumed by many that the nation is under bonds to follow their advice. They are the last men in the world to act as the safe counselors of nations. They know the laws of explosives, but they do not know the laws of life. They understand the principles of mechanics, but not the principles of conduct. They can compute the curve of projectiles, but they are ignorant of the life-forces which determine the curve of a nation's career.

"Who advised the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in forts in Europe, only to find that the best of all defenses is a hole in the ground? Military experts. Who advised the trampling of Belgium, thus depriving Germany of the sympathy of the civilized world? Military experts. Who ordered the sinking of the *Lusitania?* Naval experts. Who has hurled all Europe into a ditch? Military and naval experts. Let them keep within the narrow circle of their legitimate province, working out the details of military organization and tactics, but let them not set themselves up as leaders of the nation, or as teachers of the world."

Who is the foe we are preparing to fight, asks Dr. Washington Gladden in the same paper. He insists that the enemy "be produced, identified, Bertilloned, photographed, ticketed, and pigeonholed." Going on:

"It now appears probable that we are going to work to spend several hundreds of millions of dollars in getting ready to protect ourselves against this enemy. The President says that we must; the Cabinet officers all appear to agree, the Congress has been canvassed and nine-tenths or more of the members of both Houses are reported to have declared their purpose of rushing through an appropriation, no matter how large, for arming this nation to meet this enemy. I want to know where he is.

"I hear the suggestion that the enemy is purely impersonal, hypothetical, nobody in particular, 'most anybody—that this is the kind of enemy for whom we are to make this vast warlike preparation.

"Oh, come now! This will never do! The American people are not all so clean gone in lunacy as to accept such a proposition as that. They are not going to get ready for war with a purely conjectural enemy. There are nations sufficiently suggestible to be led into war by the leash of a wild imagination; I am still inclined to hope that the American people have advanced beyond that stage of semi-imbecility. We are not going to get ready to fight a chimera.

"No; there's an enemy somewhere, in the mind of every man who advocates increase in our armaments at the present time. Nobody names him, but everybody has some definite enemy before his mind's eye. Nobody could be sufficiently daft to propose to saddle a big debt upon this nation in order that it might be prepared for war with nobody in particular."

As for Japan being that enemy, Dr. Gladden says:

"The thought of war with Japan, of the possibility of war with that great and wonderful people, with whose program our own national life has been so closely identified, in whose splendid development we have had so large a share, with whom we have always been such good friends, is simply revolting. There is absolutely no need of war with Japan. There are no questions between America and Japan which can not be easily settled, if America is ready to be half-way decent. And I refuse to believe that the America of John Hay will ever treat Japan in any other way than honorably and magnanimously. He is not a good American who seeks to persuade his countrymen that Japan is their enemy."

If England is the bugaboo, then so far as the English people are concerned they have always been our friends tho we have had to fight their Government twice.

"Probably it would be useless to tell these militarists the truth that the people of England have never been the enemies of the people of America. In the Revolutionary War, the English people were our fast friends. George III. and some of the aristocracy were our enemies, but the people of England *would not fight the colonists; they refused to enlist in the Army;* the King had to go to Germany and hire Hessians to carry on his war. And the English histories, to-day—especially the school histories—vindicate the colonists, and eulogize George Washington as one of the greatest of soldiers and rulers. Nor were the people of England our enemies in the Civil War. How about the common people, the operatives of Yorkshire and Lancashire, who stood and starved for the lack of cotton rather than permit the blockade to be broken?

"The common people of England have always been our friends. And the common people of England rule England now. It is with them that these patriots propose to go to war."

Dr. Gladden finally reaches the point that Germany is "the hypothetical foe," and meets it this way:

"I am no apologist for Germany. Her policy and her purposes as they have been disclosed in this war have no charms for me and no illusions. But I am going to try to preserve my rationality in thinking about her.

"In the first place, it is not entirely clear who or what Germany will be when this war is over.

"In the second place, if there are no revolutionary or dynastic changes, if the powers that be continue to be, they have certainly made it very clear that they do not wish any quarrel with the United States. They are not exhibiting, at the present time, any animosity toward us.

"In the third place, we know and they know that we do not wish any quarrel with them; that we have no disposition to interfere with their growth or to place a straw in the way of their prosperity; that we want them to have as big a place in the sun as they can occupy without putting their neighbors in the shade, and no bigger; and that we are ready to cooperate with them in making this a roomier, a richer, and a happier world. This is, has always been, and will always be the attitude of America toward Germany, and every man and woman of German birth in this country knows it; and if there are any Germans in Germany who do not know it, it is high time that their kinsmen on this side of the sea were making them understand it. . . . . . .

"If Americans will stop and think a day or two they can never be convinced that Germany is likely to adopt the rôle of a pirate, and start out to bombard and plunder our cities. It is a diseased and monstrous suspicion. It is not the result of thinking; it is the symptom of a craze which is sweeping over the country and paralyzing the judgment of men who on other subjects are fairly rational."

CURRENT - POETRY

THOSE whose duty it is to sample new books of verse and report flavor and quality to the public no longer need to hesitate over volumes bearing the name of Mr. Alfred Noyes. For this poet has earned great popular approval and high critical praise; he has performed the unusual feat of pleasing both Demos and the counselors of Demos.

Nor has the enthusiastic welcome which "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" received caused its author to become careless. Mr. Noyes's latest book, "The Lord of Misrule, and Other Poems" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) is distinguished for skilful artistry as well as for that splendid impetuosity always characteristic of him. Perhaps the most important poem in the volume is this battle-song of peace, which we quote in part. Since Tennyson, no poet except Mr. Noyes has been able to put purely philosophical ideas into such lovely garments of rime and rhythm.

FORWARD

By Alfred Noyes

A thousand creeds and battle-cries,
A thousand warring social schemes,
A thousand new moralities,
And twenty thousand thousand dreams!

Each on his own anarchic way,
From the old order breaking free—
Our ruined world desires, you say,
License, once more, not Liberty.

But ah, beneath the struggling foam,
When storm and change are on the deep,
How quietly the tides come home,
And how the depths of sea-shine sleep;

And we who march toward a goal,
Destroying only to fulfil
The law, the law of that great soul
Which moves beneath your alien will;

We, that like foemen meet the past
Because we bring the future, know
We only fight to achieve at last
A great reunion with our foe;

Reunion in the truths that stand
When all our wars are rolled away;
Reunion of the heart and hand
And of the prayers wherewith we pray;

Reunion in the common needs,
The common strivings of mankind;
Reunion of our warring creeds
In the one God that dwells behind. . . .

Forward!—what use in idle words?
Forward, O warriors of the soul!
There will be breaking up of swords
When that new morning makes us whole.

It was for its music and color that Mr. Noyes's poetry first was praised. The teller of "Tales of Old Japan" has not forgotten how to make stanzas that glow with Oriental splendor, as this poem shows.

CRIMSON SAILS

By Alfred Noyes

When Salomon sailed from Ophir . . .
The clouds of Sussex thyme
That crown the cliffs in mid-July
Were all we needed—you and I—
But Salomon sailed from Ophir,
And broken bits of rime
Blew to us on the white chalk coast
From O, what elfin clime?
A peacock butterfly flaunted
Its four great crimson wings,
As over the edge of the chalk it flew
Black as a ship on the Channel blue . . .
When Salomon sailed from Ophir—
He brought, as the high sun brings,
Honey and spice to the Queen of the South,
Sussex or Saba, a song for her mouth,
Sweet as the dawn-wind over the downs
And the tall white cliffs that the wild thyme crowns—
A song that the whole sky sings:—

When Salomon sailed from Ophir,
With Olliphants and gold,
The kings went up, the kings went down,
Trying to match King Salomon's crown,
But Salomon sacked the sunset,
Wherever his black ships rolled.
He rolled it up like a crimson cloth,
And crammed it into his hold.

Chorus

Salomon sacked the sunset!
Salomon sacked the sunset!
He rolled it up like a crimson cloth,
And crammed it into his hold.

His masts were Lebanon cedars,
His sheets were singing blue,
But that was never the reason why
He stuffed his hold with the sunset sky!
The kings could cut their cedars,
And sail from Ophir, too;
But Salomon packed his heart with dreams
And all the dreams were true.

Chorus

The kings could cut their cedars,
Cut their Lebanon cedars;
But Salomon packed his heart with dreams,
And all the dreams were true.

When Salomon sailed from Ophir,
He sailed not as a king.
The kings—they weltered to and fro,
Tossed wherever the winds could blow;
But Salomon's tawny seamen
Could lift their heads and sing,
Till all their crowded clouds of sail
Grew sweeter than the spring.

Chorus

Their singing sheets grew sweeter,
Their crowded clouds grew sweeter,
For Salomon's tawny seamen, sirs,
Could lift their heads and sing:

When Salomon sailed from Ophir
With crimson sails so tall,
The kings went up, the kings went down,
Trying to match King Salomon's crown;
But Salomon brought the sunset
To hang on his Temple wall;
He rolled it up like a crimson cloth,
So his was better than all.

Chorus

Salomon gat the sunset
Salomon gat the sunset
He carried it like a crimsom cloth
To hang on his Temple wall.

Here is an engaging piece of sympathetic realism, which Mr. Noyes has written with a whimsical tenderness like Dickens's own.

OLD GRAY SQUIRREL

By Alfred Noyes

A great while ago, there was a schoolboy.
He lived in a cottage by the sea.
And the very first thing he could remember
Was the rigging of the schooners by the quay.

He could watch them, when he woke, from his window,
With the tall cranes hoisting out the freight.
And he used to think of shipping as a sea-cook,
And sailing to the Golden Gate.

For he used to buy the yellow penny dreadfuls,
And read them where he fished for conger-eels,
And listened to the lapping of the water,
The green and oily water round the keels.
There were trawlers with their shark-mouthed flat-fish,
And red nets hanging out to dry,
And the skate the skipper kept because he liked 'em,
And landsmen never knew the fish to fry.

There were brigantines with timber out of Norroway,
Oozing with the sirups of the pine.
There were rusty dusty schooners out of Sunderland,
And ships of the Blue Cross line.

And to tumble down a hatch into the cabin
Was better than the best of broken rules;
For the smell of 'em was like a Christmas dinner,
And the feel of 'em was like a box of tools.

And, before he went to sleep in the evening,
The very last thing that he could see
Was the sailor-men a-dancing in the moonlight
By the capstan that stood upon the quay.

He is perched upon a high stool in London.
The Golden Gate is very far away.
They caught him, and they caged him, like a squirrel.
He is totting up accounts, and going gray.

He will never, never, never sail to 'Frisco.
But the very last thing that he will see
Will be sailor-men a-dancing in the sunrise
By the capstan that stands upon the quay, . . .

To the tune of an old concertina,
By the capstan that stands upon the quay.

One of the least attractive forms of war-poetry is that in which the leader of a hostile nation is compared with some generally execrated tyrant of a bygone age. And yet a real poet can give even this device a certain dignity. The poem which we quote below, from Miss Thomas's "The White Messenger, and Other War-Poems" (Richard G. Badger), compels respect, however the reader may regret that this gifted poet has exercised her talent upon so trite a theme.

SAID ATTILA THE HUN TO——

By Edith M. Thomas

It was not here—it was not there,
It was not now—it was not then. . . .
Beyond the bounds of Otherwhere,
Two tyrant lords of vanished men—
They met in shadowy mail and casque,
To greet, and of each other ask.

(*Two shades whose work on earth was dire,*
Mid darting lights and whelming gloom,
Their eyes the lamps of lethal fire,
Fierce thirst for power their endless doom—
To seek, to be thrown back, to seek! . . .
To learn the triumph of the weak!)

"Lo, I am Attila, who laid
Proud Aquileia in the dust;
The Slav, the Teuton, slaked my blade—
Of blood I had the sacred lust!
Yea, Attila am I; but thou,
Who hast our brand upon thy brow?"

"I, too, made treasure-cities smoke,
And blood with ashes mixed therein;
And from the sky, on sleeping folk,
Mine engines did full vengeance win!"
To whom said Attila the Hun,
"In all of this thou hast well done!"

"But I," the other shade replies,
"Where'er I dealt the killing blow,
Or gave mine iron cross as prize,
Therewith I bade God's blessing go. . . ."
. . . Then Attila fell back, outdone—
God's scourge, and not His favored son!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A SCHEHEREZADE TALE OF THE WAR

ALL THE WAR-STORIES gathered together would easily afford entertainment for a Thousand and One Nights—and many of them would not be unworthy of that teller of tales, the peerless Scheherezade. One that is particularly in her line is recounted by Herbert Corey—"The Story of the Laughing Sniper." Rather, it is transmitted by him, for it came originally, so we learn, from a young boy of a French lieutenant, home on leave, and smiling with dreamy happiness over a café-table at the endless procession of clean, neatly drest Parisiens and Parisiennes passing by on the other side. "It is not in the French nature, one comprehends, to laugh at the suffering of a comrade," explains the boy, "but whenever the laughing sniper gave out that weird whinny through his megaphone the whole trench would laugh with him." The story he goes on to tell, of the mysterious adversary whose marksmanship was so deadly and who invariably accompanied a successful shot with a peal of uncanny laughter, may or may not be true, but it is a good story and by no means an impossible one. It reflects as no list of horrors might the strange warping of mentality and the strain on one's sanity that life at the front engenders. As Mr. Corey retails it, in the columns of the New York *Globe*, we read:

The laughing sniper had been at work in one of those cañons in the Vosges where the enemy trenches approach each other closely, among the tall, slender pine-trees. He was a man of infinite daring, this German, and infinite skill. At night he would hide himself where he could get a clear view through the multitude of tapering boles. Then he waited with a deadly patience for his victims. He rarely fired more than twice from the same hiding-place. When night came he would move to another blind. He did not often miss a shot. He was known all along the line because he laughed when he killed his man.

"That was devilish," said the other man.

"No," said the boy, thoughtfully. "It was not the laughter of a wicked man. It was as tho he were very greatly amused. There was something in his voice. One laughed with him—"

The laughing sniper must have carried a megaphone to his daily post, the boy thought. Perhaps, he explained, it was merely a roll of bark or a bootleg, altho there are collapsible megaphones that take up little space. At first the French soldiers curst this laughing killer. Then the laughter got on their nerves. They jeered back at him in futile defiance. Now and then he missed his shot, but laughed because he thought he had been successful. At such times a perfect storm of laughter rocked up and down the trench. Men held their sides and gasped weakly when they could laugh no more.

"I do not understand, now," said he. "But it was very funny."

He was an irritation, this laughing man. Usually one fights, the boy said, without feeling the unpleasantness of personal hate. As a Frenchman one hates the *Boche*, of course. But after a time the feeling becomes impersonal.

The boy himself is a sniper. But he did not go out to kill in any spirit of hate. That would seem—the boy blushed as he tried to make plain the way he felt—rather petty. He was trying to kill for his country's sake. No doubt the man he was trying to kill felt the same. It was that large charity that gave a dignity to war. It was this dignity that the laughter of the sniper disturbed. The animosity it seemed to suggest was distasteful. The uneven laughter of his own men in reply seemed womanish and spiteful. He tried to repress it. It seemed indicative of a nervous weakness.

"Yet I laughed with them," he said. "There was something in his voice—"

Every one had had his try for the sniper, but always without success. The man was as ingenious in his devices as he was uncanny in his marksmanship. Days would sometimes go by without a sound from him. He was always well hidden and never fired unless sure of his man. His insane laughter was his only betraying sign, and that, indeed, was almost impossible to place. But, so the story runs, there came a time when he fired one shot too many and retribution was swift to follow. It was after the men had become so accustomed to his performances that they no longer laughed with him. The young lieutenant had conquered all desire to join in the shouting and had lost his sense of irritation. He even felt conscious that "he was a better and a stronger man for having resisted this bodiless attack upon him." We read on:

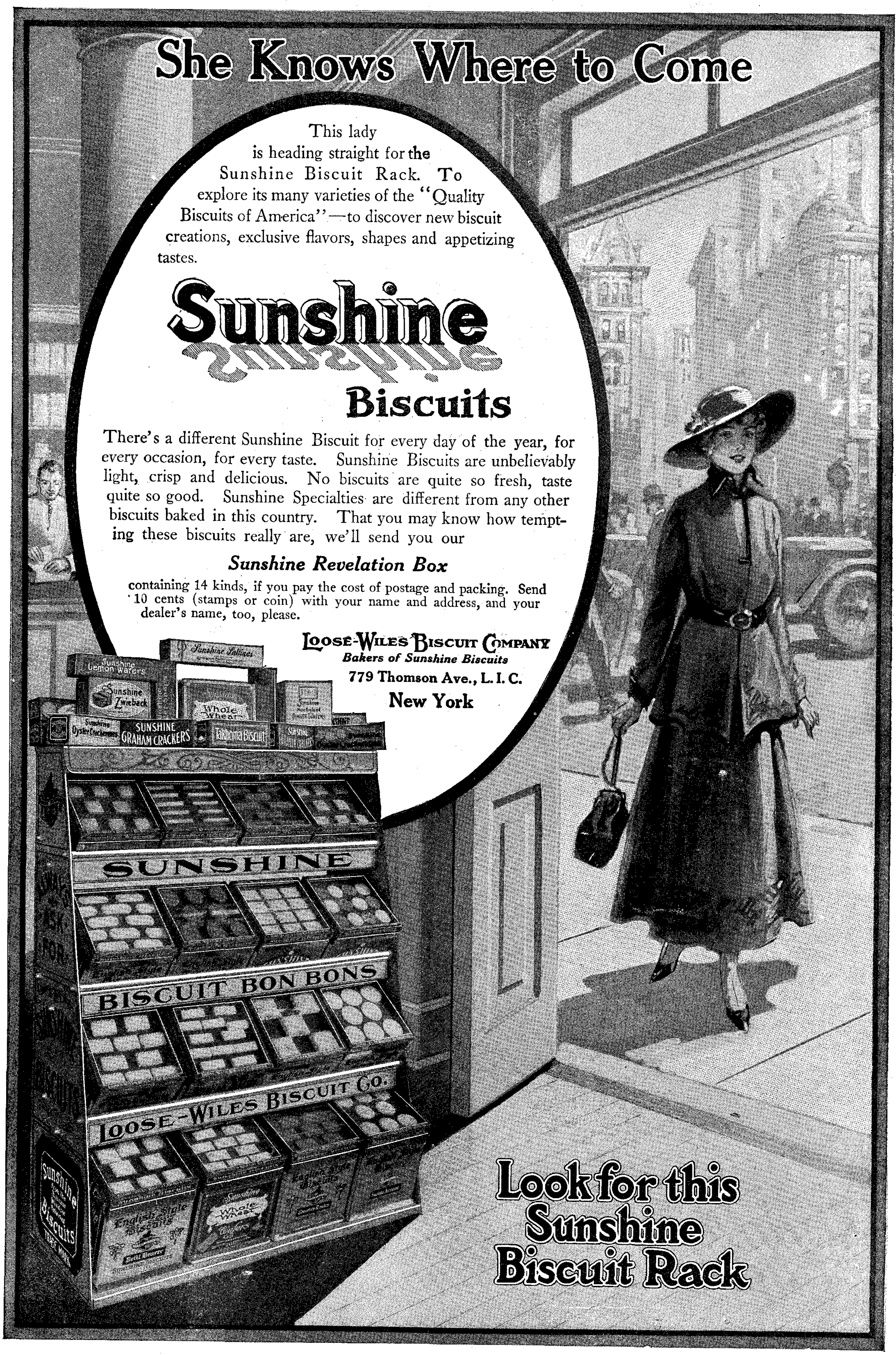
He said as much one day to the lieutenant of the next trench-section, who was paying him a visit. The other lieutenant had that day received a letter from home, in which a loving message had been sent to the boy. The young officers had been friends at school.

"We should not direct our rage against the man," the other assented. "It is his country we must hate."

He rose to say good-by. A ray of the setting sun shone in through the port-hole, so that the blue-gray of his cap was set as in a frame. Somewhere in the obscurity of that wire-entangled wood a rifle cracked and the young officer fell forward into the arms of his friend. Laughter echoed through the tree-trunks. It was so inspired by an impish mirth that the men in the French trenches forgot their new decorum and laughed savagely with the sniper. Then all became silent again.

"That night," said the boy, "we opened fire with rifle and mitrailleuse upon the sector within which we knew the sniper had taken cover. It kept him in his burrow. Under cover of the fire I crept noiselessly through the openings in the wires and around the gnarled roots of trees in the darkness. Sometimes my outstretched hand fell upon a bit of cloth and I drew myself away. Then the firing stopt and I lay there silent, my rifle thrust out before me. I heard a noise—but a little noise—and at my gun's end a heavy

She Knows Where to Come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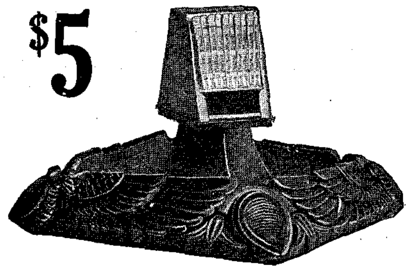

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body seemed to take form from the night. And so I fired.

"Then I too laughed loudly in the darkness."

BASHFUL WAR-ORDERS

ARE you a member of the Sacred Order of Secret War-Orders? Probably not, for it is an exclusive and retiring society and there are many manufacturers eager and well equipped to fill Allied war-orders who long ago despaired of ever joining it. We read in the papers now and again of a huge order taken by some firm or other, but nothing is said as to how that firm came by their good fortune. We might imagine that they had merely to apply to the foreign Government and show their qualifications. As a matter of fact, that order was probably a long time coming to the firm, and even the manufacturers themselves may not be quite sure how they got it. In *System*, Carroll D. Murphy exposes the history of events "On the Inside of War-Orders," and tells us that getting a war-order is one of the most mysterious undertakings in which a man may engage. His statements, however, show that much of this mystery is necessary to eliminate cutthroat competition and graft. Especially of late, we are told, has purchasing been centralized and orders have become even more difficult to get. Mr. Murphy has spent much time inquiring of successful members of the S. O. S. W. O., "What is the way to get a share of the war-business?" and "How did you get yours?" and from manufacturers, bankers, commercial attachés, and other agents has gathered certain specific information. Says one maker, whose war-business has reached seven and eight figures:

> Spent seven months in London; had put our case personally at the British War Office, where our qualifications were obligingly put on file. Came back. Tried one and then another influential, highly rated broker in New York, and finally told three such firms that we would honor orders from any of them. Secured most of our business through one of these brokers who is enthusiastic over the quality of our product, who owns his own ship-lines, at least in the Atlantic, and is so strong financially that every foreign Government recognizes his ability to guarantee any deliveries he undertakes. But we can not see behind him. Whether our work at London counted we can only guess. The business came as a pleasant surprize. . . . . . .
>
> We did, however, deal directly with the Paris Government, and had our representative at the French front. Because the requirements in our line for the different countries vary, we have found it necessary in each case to sell the proper army officials on the special points of our product, just as we had already found it necessary to maintain a salesman at Washington, who uses no money, but takes account of the individual views of the different army chiefs and tries to sell them on the good points of our products.

The officials of another corporation tell a simpler tale, displaying an interesting brand of neutrality:

> Every order for shrapnel and high-explosive shell-parts that has come to this company has come from Charles M. Schwab. Orders for tractor-trucks for hauling ordnance and supplies in the field have come from our regular European representatives, chiefly in Russia. This company has not had to solicit orders by sending men to London, New York, or even South Bethlehem. Schwab, of course, was one of the first to go abroad and secure large war-orders. The Bethlehem Steel Company then sent out plans and specifications to various concerns which they thought could figure on them. Those which could do so at mutually agreeable prices secured subcontracts. Metal is shipped to us from South Bethlehem, which we merely machine and ship back. We do not know to what countries the parts go; they may even reach Germany for all we know—or care.

A manufacturer who recently declined a $16,000,000 order because the risks involved were too great declares:

> My partner and I, with our best salesmen, spent several weeks back and forth between New York and Toronto. At New York we talked with a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. by appointment from our home bank. We first indicated our responsibility, but were interrupted with:
>
> "I know all about you; I know all that."
>
> So the manufacturing resources of the country have been cataloged, and such orders as seek the manufacturer evidently come because he is distinguished in his field. In both New York and Toronto, however, the actual contracts were offered to us by brokers, and at Toronto we found among the firms doing war-business through this broker old-established manufacturing houses whose heads were accustomed to call the highest officials in Canada by their first names.

A shrapnel-case manufacturer gives a hint to the small manufacturer—organization plus honesty—taken from his own experience:

> While I was in New York I was present when one order was secured by J. P. Morgan & Co. for twelve million shrapnel, figuring about two hundred million dollars. Another banking house secured an order for two and a half million shrapnel and the same amount of high-explosive shells. Both of these orders were, of course, to be sublet to firms which could handle them, five hundred thousand complete shrapnel being about the smallest subcontract the banking institution would consider.
>
> Practically the only way for a small manufacturer to get war-orders, therefore, is to organize the locality where his factory is located, select one man who can be depended upon for square dealing, and send him East to see these concerns.
>
> Our business, so far as we know, is for the Russian Government.

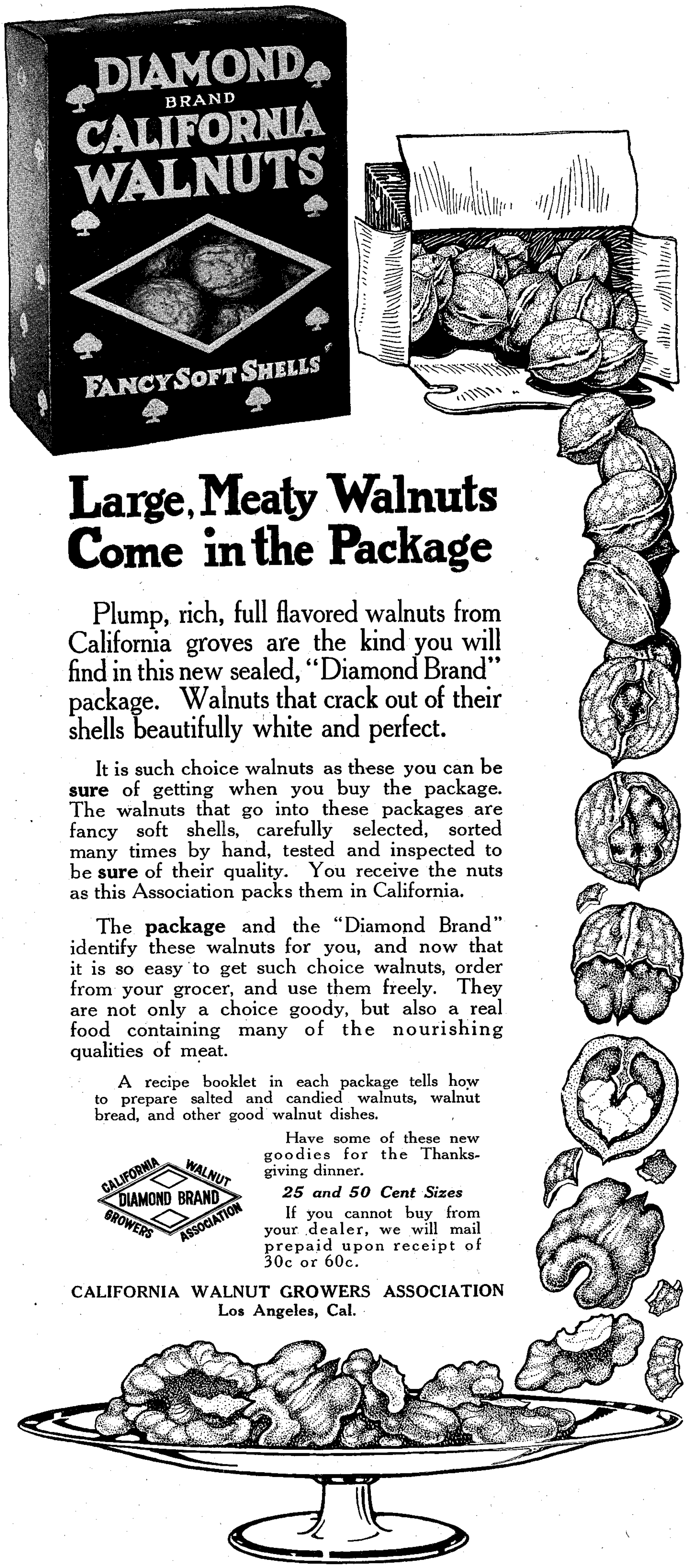
The main difficulty, says another manufacturer, is that every one is after war-orders, and the consequent confused scrambling helps no one. Mr. Murphy concludes that there is no universal way of going after orders, but appends a list of the possible channels through which a portion of the golden flood might roll into the coffers of the smaller companies:

1. J. P. Morgan & Co., export department.
2. Highly rated brokers in New York, Toronto, Philadelphia, and other American cities.
3. The London War Office and committee on munitions, and war offices of other Governments, both belligerent and neutral.
4. American manufacturing corporations which may have subcontracts to let.
5. Foreign Government representatives now in America.
6. American commercial headquarters which foreign inquirers are likely to address.
7. American representatives of the concern itself who are now in foreign countries; and foreign brokers or agents for American houses in your lines.

DAN EMMETT AND "DIXIE"

THERE are two supreme moments in the sixty-cent table d'hôte. One occurs when the wife of the proprietor appears on the balcony and sings the Jewel Song from *Faust;* the other is when the orchestra swings from a *minestrone* of popular airs into the strains of "Dixie." On both these occasions the applause is vociferous, but whereas in the case of the worthy and portly proprietress the diners wait with bated breath until she has reached the third from the last note; when it comes to "Dixie" there is no holding them back. With the second "Look away!" they are obliterating the music in a roar of enthusiasm. Just why "Dixie" always stirs Northern audiences to such ecstasy is difficult to discover. Many amateur psychologists have endeavored to reason it out, but with little success. The nearest approach to an explanation was afforded by one person who did not aspire at all to psychological analysis, but who said that "Dixie" always made him feel like fried chicken and sweet potatoes. "When will our people cease to sing 'Dixie'?" queries the Boston *Transcript*, in commenting upon the hundredth anniversary of the birth of its author, Daniel Decatur Emmett. The answer is obviously "Never."

The "Dan Emmett" who gave us this battle-cry of the Confederacy and the table d'hôte is, however, considerably less well known. He was an Ohio lad, of Irish parentage, who realized the dream of many and many a boy this wide country over when he went to Cincinnati and joined a circus at the age of thirteen. To be sure, he did not become a clown or ride bareback and jump through hoops. He was only in the circus band—but that is something. Successive experiences with various circuses and minstrel shows brought him the reputation finally of being the most celebrated fife-and-drum artist in the country. The same quality in him that made him an expert in this form of musical expression



Large, Meaty Walnuts Come in the Package

Plump, rich, full flavored walnuts from California groves are the kind you will find in this new sealed, "Diamond Brand" package. Walnuts that crack out of their shells beautifully white and perfect.

It is such choice walnuts as these you can be **sure** of getting when you buy the package. The walnuts that go into these packages are fancy soft shells, carefully selected, sorted many times by hand, tested and inspected to be **sure** of their quality. You receive the nuts as this Association packs them in California.

The **package** and the "Diamond Brand" identify these walnuts for you, and now that it is so easy to get such choice walnuts, order from your grocer, and use them freely. They are not only a choice goody, but also a real food containing many of the nourishing qualities of meat.

A recipe booklet in each package tells how to prepare salted and candied walnuts, walnut bread, and other good walnut dishes.

CALIFORNIA WALNUT DIAMOND BRAND GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Have some of these new goodies for the Thanksgiving dinner.

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If you cannot buy from your dealer, we will mail prepaid upon receipt of 30c or 60c.

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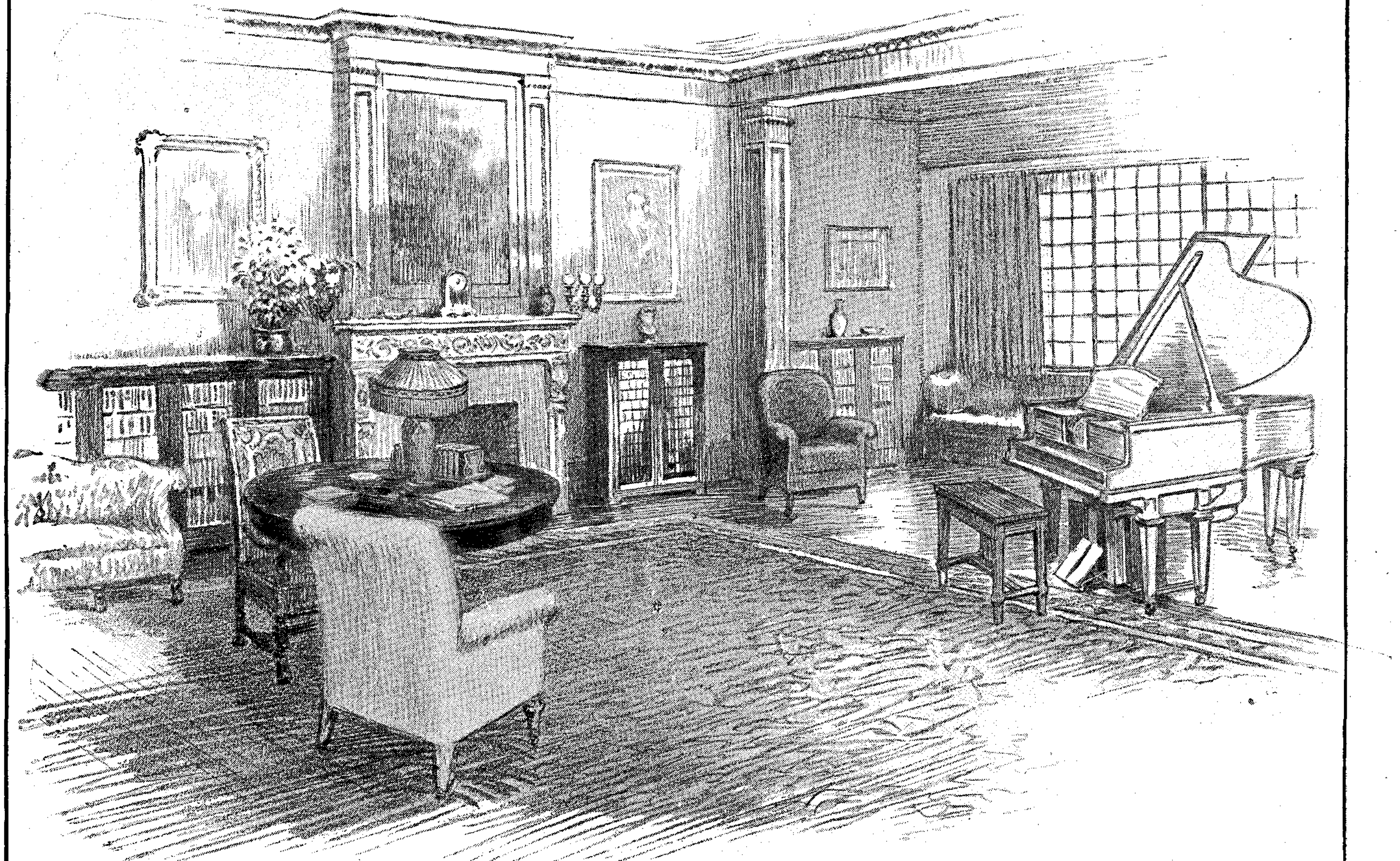
"THE BROAD FOUNDATION ON WHICH THE FUTURE OF THE PIANOLA RESTS"

The value of anything is its value to life. Does it bring a joy to life? Is it uplifting, ennobling? Is it broadening and educational?

If it is all these things it will live, its sphere will widen, for its foundation is broad and deep and fundamental.

It is on such a basis that the Pianola rests today, securely, and with an ever widening usefulness before it. It will be, as it has been, the greatest force as an educational element in music which has ever been discovered. Why?



". . . . . In my library are two book-cases. The one on the left contains the undying names of literature written on great books—my old, good friends. Here are Thackeray, Hawthorne, Eliot, Dickens, Scott, Hugo, and a score of the Titans who have journeyed on. Here, too, are the 'best sellers' of our own time: Locke, Wells, Churchill, Tarkington and the rest.

"The other book-case is filled with the names of masters also, the world's masters of music. Here is Beethoven's name, Chopin's, Wagner's. Here are the names of Liszt and Mendelssohn and Brahms, and many others besides. Here, too, are the 'best sellers' in the music of our time.

"And the names in their case mean even as much to my wife and me and to our growing children as do those other wondrous ones of literature—and not because we are pianists; for no ordinary pianist in the world can play all these works.

"No!—*It is because of that piano in the corner of my library, which is yet far, far more than a piano.*

The Piano in My Library

"It is a beautiful instrument, this good, tried friend, my Weber, with its mahogany case, its gleaming keys; and sometimes my musical friends sit down and play it and exclaim at the glorious qualities of tone which are awakened by their slightest touch upon the keys—while as for myself—!

"I step over to the case where lie the rolls of earth's great masterpieces of music. I go to my Weber piano and in a moment I have changed it, transformed it. It is now a Weber *Pianola.* I have simply dropped two pedals in front of my feet. I have merely opened an aperture and have inserted the roll—Dvorak's exquisite Humoresque. My feet rest lightly on the foot pedals. My hands drop naturally on the few simple levers at my front.

"In a moment I am in a new world—the wonderful world of music. A gentle pressure of the pedals and all the pretty tenderness of the music is reflected in the sound. Now I move the Metrostyle lever to keep the slow, slow measure of it. Now I vary it, and all the charming, humorous playfulness of this little gem lilts briskly along.

"Here the melody comes forth with a ravishingly musical quality, thanks to the Themodist. The Sustaining Pedal produces for me a glowing richness of tone that skilled musicians study separate years in order to attain. The instrument sounds *human*—so exquisite is its response. It is reflecting the least color of my musical feeling. It is *teaching me,* through the clear, simple metrostyle line marked on the roll, to *interpret* the world's masterpieces in wonderful pianoforte effects.

"And in so short a time of practice—which is itself enjoyable and easy—I have the satisfaction of producing music that is *real* and getting a joy and breadth of outlook from it I never knew it had till the Pianola allowed me to *interpret* music for myself."

The Support of Great Authorities

Probably everyone realizes the *pleasure* that the Pianola gives—the pleasure of actually playing the piano—playing anything and everything one wants to hear.

But its greatest value to the race, its incalculable value as the most powerful educational force the music world has ever known, is not always fully grasped.

The music profession, however, long since recognized this. The great music educators, long ago, gave the Pianola their encouragement and support.

It is our privilege to reproduce on these pages the opinions of some of these educators. Not so well-known to the public possibly, as popular performers and artists, these names, in the music profession stand at the very apex of renown. Their opinions on music education carry the weight of final authority.

There is a Pianola Waiting for Your Library

The Pianola is made in six different models. One of these will suit your taste and your means. Each represents the best piano in the world at its price, in addition to being a Pianola. You need but go to one of our representatives, arrange the terms of purchase that suit you, and the allowance on your old piano in exchange, if you have one.

There is but one Pianola. It is made only by The Aeolian Company, and in the following models:

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The STUYVESANT PIANOLA
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and the famous WEBER PIANOLA

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"WHEN I first heard the Pianola it was difficult to believe that it was not an artist performing, for the difference between its playing and that of other self-playing devices is so great as to be startling."

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"WE use a Pianola in the regular musical courses at Harvard, and we have found it extremely helpful in accomplishing the higher educational aims."

W. S. SPALDING
Harvard University

"ITS possibilities appear to me almost unlimited; it is destined to command the attention, not alone of those who would but cannot play, but also of those already skilled in the art of music."

F. VAN DER STUCKEN
National Conservatory of Music

"I HAVE found it of great service in teaching the history of music. I intend to use it next year throughout the whole course."

JOHN K. PAINE
Prof. of Music, Harvard Univ.

"THE Pianola rendition which I heard today was a revelation. I could hardly believe that I was not listening to the playing of an artist. The touch is wonderful, the possible nuances to be obtained, perfect."

ARTHUR NIKISCH

"I RECOGNIZE it as one of the greatest inventions of the century."

LUIGI ARDITI
Teacher of Patti

"I CONSIDER your Pianola with the Metrostyle an invention of the greatest importance to musical art. Not only does it play the notes correctly, but with the Metrostyle interpretation is given which is equal to that of an artist."

JOSEPH JOACHIM
Academy of Music, Berlin

"THE Pianola has filled me with admiration and wonder, the more because of its great improvement over the others of its class. Upon no other instrument I have heard is the touch so perfectly controlled; and the Metrostyle seems to me to be almost as great an achievement as the instrument itself."

CARL REINECKE

"OF all the piano-playing devices which I have heard, your Pianola is the only one deserving of serious consideration from the musical world."

THEODOR LESCHETIZKY

"THIS instrument, unique in the world, possesses in the highest degree the musical and artistic qualities which, up to the present, have been found only in the virtuosi."

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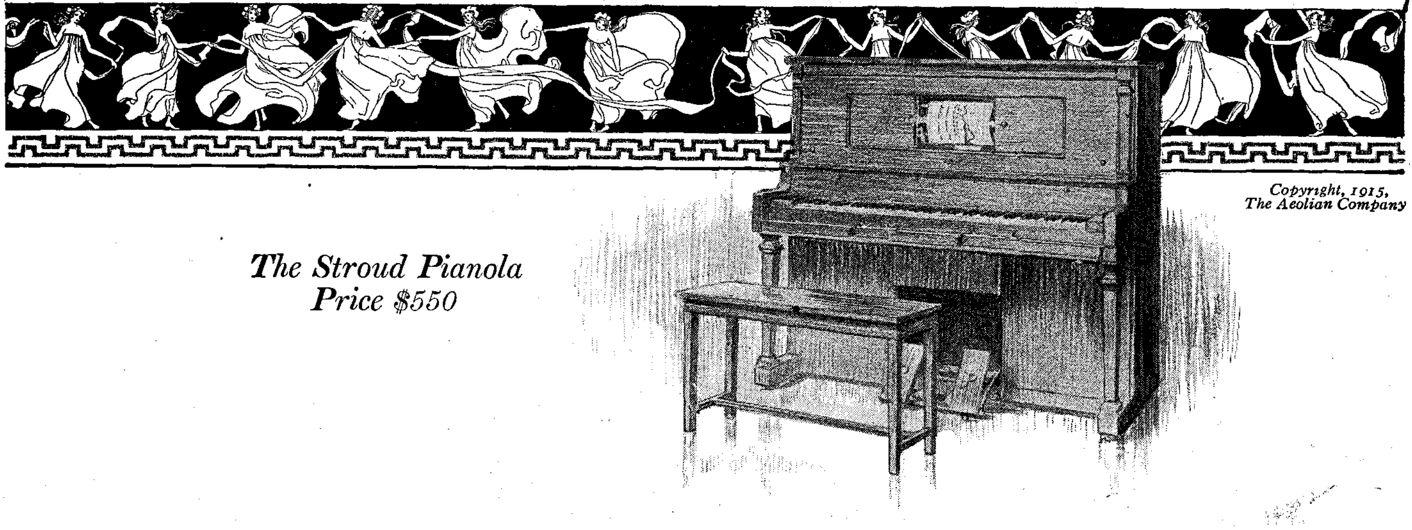

The Stroud Pianola
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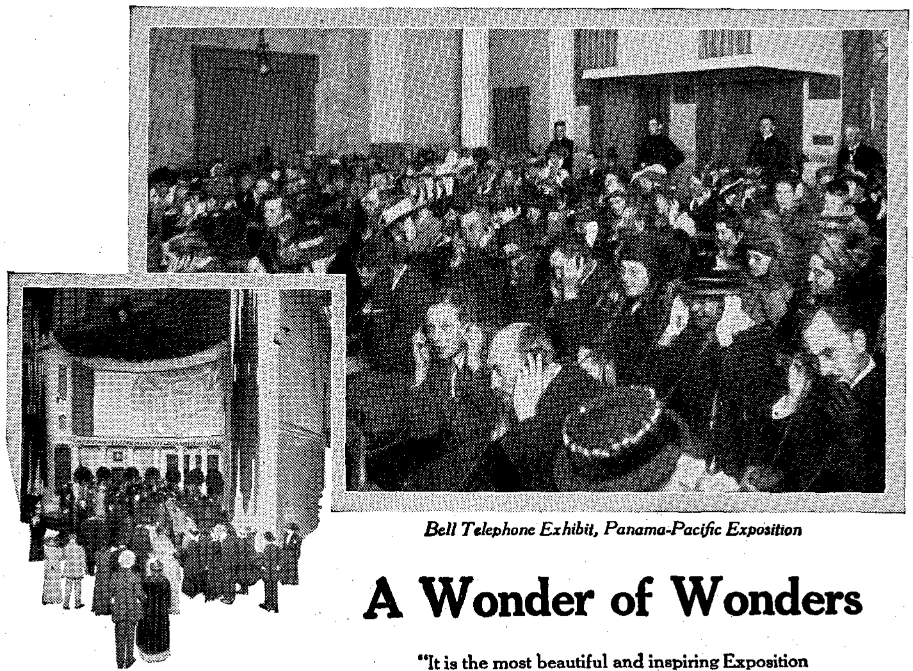

Bell Telephone Exhibit, Panama-Pacific Exposition

A Wonder of Wonders

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EVERY American should feel it a duty as well as a privilege to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and view its never-equaled exhibits of achievements in Art, Science and Industry.

In all this assemblage of wonders, combining the highest accomplishments of creative genius and mechanical skill, there is none more wonderful than the exhibit of the Bell Telephone System.

Here, in a theatre de luxe, the welcome visitors sit at ease while the marvel of speech transmission is pictorially revealed and told in story. They listen to talk in New York, three thousand miles away; they hear the roar of the surf on the far-off Atlantic Coast; they witness a demonstration of Transcontinental telephony which has been awarded the Grand Prize of Electrical Methods of Communication.

This Transcontinental Line has taken the thought, labor and ingenuity of some of the greatest minds in the scientific world. Yet it is but a small part of the more wonderful universal service of the Bell System, which makes possible instant communication between all the people of the country

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

A TILE ROOF
on a modest-priced house gives it stability and character. The Closed Shingle Tile roof on this cottage is a perfect shelter—leak-proof and fire-proof. No paint, stain or repairs required to preserve its beauty.

Our illustrated booklet, "The Roof Beautiful," is sent free to any prospective builder upon request.

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is also to be found in "Dixie." "Dixie" is the sort of music that, as one gentleman of colored extraction exprest it, "kin git up an' walk eroun' by hisself." A glimpse of Emmett's life with "Miller's Caravan," and the story of how his celebrated song was produced, are given by *The Transcript:*

> His part with the Caravan as it traveled from place to place was not only to play in the band, but also to sing comic songs, mostly darky melodies, and to accompany the performance with "hoe-downs" and "walk-arounds," and the like. In this rather fantastic art Emmett soon developed remarkable talent, creating universal amusement for an audience. He frequently composed his own verses in an impromptu manner and sang them to some popular tune, while the band played the accompaniment; and, needless to say, the admiring hearers furnished the applause, making in all quite a jollification. One of these improvisations was known throughout the country as "Old Dan Tucker," and to the end of his long life Emmett considered it the best of all his performances.
>
> It was in this amusing manner that the world finally gained from the inventive mind of Emmett his immortal selection, "Dixie Land," as it was originally named. The song was produced in 1859, while its author was a member of the Bryant's Minstrels of New York, who for several years had their headquarters on Broadway and were the most famous troupe of their kind in America. Emmett's engagement with this company provided that he should hold himself in readiness to compose a new "walk-around" whenever called upon to do so, and should sing it on the stage at the close of the evening's entertainment.
>
> One Saturday night in the autumn of the year above referred to, as our comedian was about to go home from the theater he was met by Jerry Bryant, the manager, who asked him to make a "hooray" and bring it to the rehearsal on Monday morning. The chief object was understood to be noise and nonsense; but Emmett urged that he could not make even that on so short notice. However, since it was in the bargain and the master was obdurate, he finally promised to try his hand at the part required. The result was that as usual, sustained by his native Irish inspiration and love of humor, he found himself equal to the task.
>
> Casting about in his mind for a suitable theme, there dawned at length upon his genius (for a stroke of genius it really was) a saying common at that time among all the fraternity of traveling minstrels as the cold Northern winter was approaching, "I wish I was in Dixie"; he developed that idea in the form of a simple melody, and was on hand Monday with the tune and the words complete, exactly as they are (or should be) sung to-day.

Just how this song came to be identified as "the battle-cry of the Confederacy" is not so easy to explain. *The Transcript* quotes, however, the story told by Louis C. Elson in his "National Music of America":

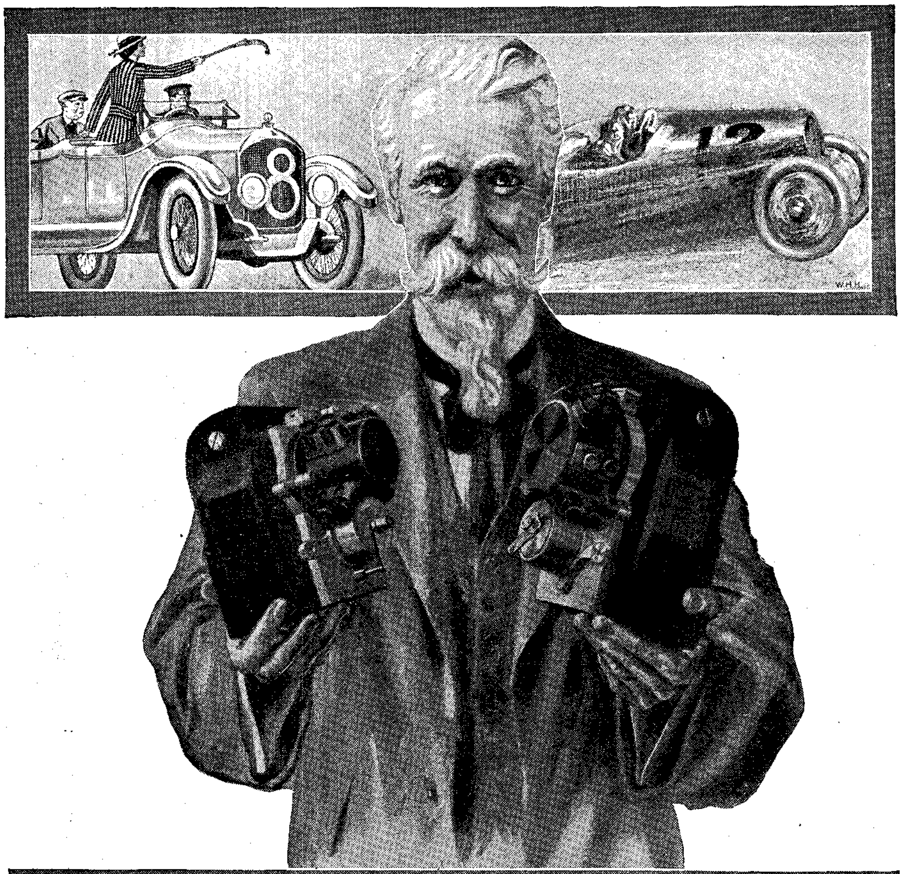
> "Dixie" was first used as a Confederate song on February 18, 1861, when Jefferson Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery. Herman Arnold, bandmaster, had charge of the program. He consulted a young lady, who advised "Dixie," which had been

recently sung on the stage in that city, as a pretty, catchy air. When Mr. Davis started from the Exchange Hotel to go to the Capitol to take the oath of office the band led off with "Dixie."

Musicians may shrug their shoulders as much as they please, great orchestra leaders may state that "Dixie" is poor music, and yet the fact remains that the song was a great influence on the battle-field, and remains a favorite in days of peace. Many of the Northern soldiers enjoyed its measures even when it represented the enemy. It was one of the most characteristic melodies that sprang from the period of the war, altho written as a picture of peace and happiness. It is thoroughly representative of the "land of cotton," which is more important in such a matter than severe adherence to the laws of classical form or rigid harmony. It has something of the dash and insouciance of "Yankee Doodle," and it became the Southern song because the soldiers and people liked it. It is the best of the war-music that has outlived the Southern Confederacy, and bids fair to become national.

In 1904 Dan Emmett died in the small Ohio town in which he was born, little the better for the fame that his production had won. By his own statement, he never earned over $600 from all the songs he ever wrote. "Dixie" itself was far more popular than profitable. A few of his original manuscripts are preserved in the State-house in Columbus, treasured undoubtedly at a higher value than ten times the price "Dan" got for them, for the minstrel-man was not well paid in the early days. There is a rather melodramatic little story of a spontaneous recognition of Emmett's genius that occurred toward the end of his life, told by the *Transcript* writer:

> In 1896, just before the Thanksgiving holiday, the drama called "The South Before the War," was played in Mount Vernon, Ohio, by a far-famed company under the management of Mr. William D. Hall. Emmett, then four-score years old, was enticed without a penny in his pocket to go to the theater that evening because of his love for the old times on the stage, and because of his deep reverence for the Southland that on that evening was to be depicted again in song and story.
>
> Asking for free admission of the ticket-seller, a stranger in the place, he was refused with the cold reply, "There are no free seats here to-night." Arrested by such a statement, he turned and started sorrowfully on his way home; but Mr. Hall, learning of what had occurred, sent a messenger to bring the old man back and provide for him a comfortable seat near the stage.
>
> When the evening's entertainment was about to close, a trained chorus of sixteen voices from the dramatic company, having just been told of the presence in the audience of the celebrated composer of "Dixie," came forward and, surrounded with the paraphernalia and adornments of the stage, sang with great beauty and pathos that national air. We may imagine, but we can not describe, the emotions that agitated the mind of the veteran minstrel and singer of the negro melodies of long ago. When the entertainment was



Col. Dixie's Reasons for Magneto Ignition

"There must be a Reason

why all the highest priced automobiles in America depend upon magneto ignition—why all Europe unqualifiedly demands magneto ignition—why all the high speed motors and speediest motors in automobiles, motorcycles, motor boats or aeroplanes use magneto ignition exclusively!

"The reason is not hard to seek. Where stamina, speed and lasting performance of the motor counts, there you'll find magneto ignition, and, going even further, where its new principles, its simplicity and great effectiveness are known, there you'll find

DIXIE Magneto

20th Century Ignition

"The DIXIE is economical—it'll pay for itself in less gasoline consumption and wear and tear on the motor."

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Throat and nose protection against dust or dampness. Quick relief from coughs and colds. Have many uses.

In the "yellow box"—the world over 5c

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Have you ever stopped and considered seriously the inside facts—the real gist—of the lead pencil item? Perhaps you have thought it trivial. But the concerns named above—and many others of like indisputable standing have *not* thought it trivial. They recognize in their pencils an item worthy of study because of the bulk used and the total number of paid employees who use them. And they chose—and keep right on choosing—Blaisdells because these pencils meet every demand of convenience, long service, satisfaction in use, and economy.

The exclusive form of the Blaisdell—its peculiar construction—make it as easy to sharpen and so saving of the lead that it is a "revelation" to all who use it for the first time.

The remarkable economy of the Blaisdell—it actually saves ⅓ to ½ of your wooden pencil costs—"clinches the argument." Combined with the convenience and quality outlined above, the *economy* of Blaisdells has given these pencils "first call" in the largest concerns in the world and made them supreme in their field.

Blaisdell 202 is an all-round office worker that writes like a breeze and has an eraser. Price 55c per dozen; $5.40 per gross. Order by number from your stationer.

An instantaneous hit—The Blaisdell Spun Glass Ink Eraser! Just introduced. 10c for more eraser and better eraser than ever offered.

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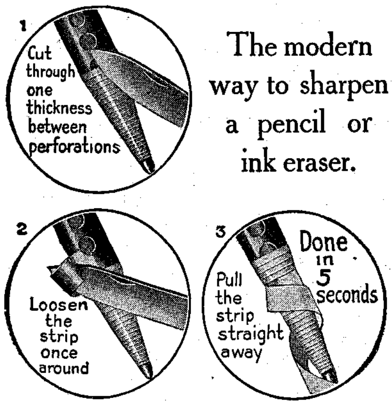

1
Cut through one thickness between perforations
2
Loosen the strip once around
3
Pull the strip straight away
Done in 5 seconds

The modern way to sharpen a pencil or ink eraser.

Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company
PHILADELPHIA.

concluded Mr. Emmett came forward, and in a broken voice and with embarrassment said simply to Mr. Hall: "I am very grateful, sir, for your kindness."

Thus passed from public view in connection with the mimic scenes of the "South Before the War" the worn and feeble presence of the author of "Dixie."

Now if you want to dribe 'way sorrow,
Come an' hear dis song to-morrow,
Look away! look away! away, Dixie land!
Den hoe it down an' scratch de grabble,
To Dixie land I'm bound to trabble.
Look away! look away! away, Dixie land!
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie land I take my stand,
To lib an' die in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.

PUPPET WARFARE IN FRANCE

FRENCH TROOPS holding the forests of Champenoux and Parroy, toward the far eastern end of the western battle-line, have sworn "never to retreat in Lorraine," and the result is that they have been establishing themselves in their trenches and back of the trenches with all the assurance of men who, having a proper patience, are willing to wait till the Kaiser sees the folly of his ways and ceases to oppose them. They have planted flower-beds here, writes Henry Suydam West in a dispatch to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and laid out gravel-paths; there are rustic benches in a "Parc des Braves," and a captured cuckoo hanging in a cage. There is even a newspaper office. But more diverting than these is "a typical French diversion"—an elaborately constructed scene of puppet warfare. Mr. West terms the Frenchman "the Yankee of Europe," and so he appears, in the ingenuity with which he has whittled out these wooden representations of himself and his fellows. As we read:

> Puppet warfare is a battle between wooden dolls drest in French and German uniforms. The dolls, which start life as plain bits of board, are carved into figures eight inches high, and clothed appropriately in odd squares of coats and trousers picked up on the field after a fight.
>
> Of these the most famous is "The Seven Chasseurs of Domevre."
>
> Seven French soldiers at Domevre held a bridge against a small horde of Germans. It was a brave deed, which resounded through the Lorraine armies. Some clever lad wrote several stanzas of verse about it. The verses were printed, and tacked up on bulletin-boards on the trees in the forests.
>
> This gave an idea to a dramatic critic, who was so surprized that he called some of his friends, who were also off trench-duty, and told them about it. At the end of a week, the Seven Chasseurs of Domevre, on an eight-inch scale, were to be seen, by every soldier who passed on his way into the first-line trenches, fighting a bloody battle with the Germans.
>
> A grassy knoll was chosen to set the scene. An arched bridge, two feet long, was built of large pebbles. On one side, behind logs and twelve-inch trees, were the Seven Chasseurs, drest in the old red-and-blue French uniform, with tiny caps on their wooden heads and long wooden guns raised to their shoulders.
>
> Twenty Germans, in sure-enough field-gray, were trying to charge across the bridge. Some of them lay dead. Others were in the very act of falling. Three had already started to run, and the rest had scared expressions carved on their faces. When it rains, a stream of water flows under the bridge. It is as neat a bit of work as you would see anywhere. The poet's verses are pasted up near by. This is a rough translation:
>
> "There were Seven Chasseurs of Domevre
> Who were so astoundingly brave,
> When the Germans attacked
> They were thoroughly whacked.
> '*Voilà!*' said the men of Domevre."
>
> Not far from this quaint device of the French soldier at play is an almost life-size representation of Buster Brown and Tige. Not accustomed, perhaps, to the vagaries of American comics, the Frenchmen mistook Tige for a cat. Buster sits upon a rock making gestures—French gestures—at his pet.

MURDOCK'S "METROPOLITAN MOVIES"

ONE of the few optimistic members of the Bull Moose party now extant is Victor Murdock, politician, orator, and newspaper man described as "a vigorous young statesman, with convictions and red hair." To the list of his accomplishments, the Chicago *Post* insists, must be added the title of artist, which the paper proves by quoting one of the little vignettes of New York City that Mr. Murdock recently contributed to the New York *Tribune*. These were "impressions," written, we are told, on sheets of hotel note-paper, hurriedly scribbled by a remarkably busy out-of-town visitor with little enough time for reflection upon such topics. The one quoted runs as follows:

> Saturday morning on the East Side. Innumerable children. An atmosphere redolent of garlic. The scream of heavy wheels on Belgian block. On a discolored quilt in the midst of the traffic—a sick dog, safe. A little shop, with nondescript wares, principally pendent, and in the midst of it a third-hand Victrola, sunk from high estate, battered, banged, busted, and, presiding over it, *Shylock* come to life. With a scant and crinkly beard and scant and crinkly hair under a skull-cap. And before his machine and his ministration a circle of children, *pueri et puellæ*, Jew and Gentile, gold Scand and swart Slav, Greek, Latin, Hun, and Hittite, listening with eager faces. A worn disk and a blunt needle and the tone-wraith of what once was the vibrant rhythm of the "Beautiful Blue Danube." Brotherhood here and no mistake, impounded for the future and against all accident. New York's glory. America's miracle. The crucible!

Moved to praise for its own appointed, *The Post* observes that—

> The man who can write that way is in politics for some other reason than to make a living. He is going to Europe to write about the war. We wish he would stay at home and write about America.

Announcing the Pullman

De Luxe Coupe

Tailored for Her Majesty, the American Woman

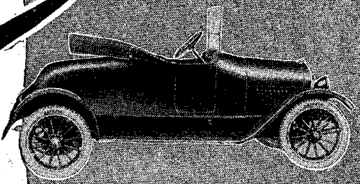
The De Luxe Coupe is built to reflect the refined smartness of Milady of Today—a well-groomed, thoroughbred car, powerful yet graceful in design and finished in the best of taste. It is a truly fashionable car, retaining the sturdy reliability of the Pullman standard models with all the advantages of the electric and none of its limitations.

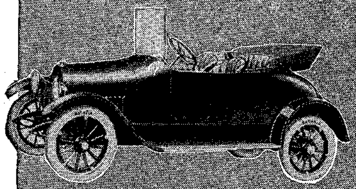
The new C-H Magnetic Gear Shift has been adopted as regular equipment. The lever so difficult for women to handle is eliminated—a touch of a convenient button and the gears shift smoothly from one speed to another at the will of the driver. In congested traffic she can change gears without removing her hands from the wheel or her eyes from the road. A novice can learn to drive the car safely in half an hour.

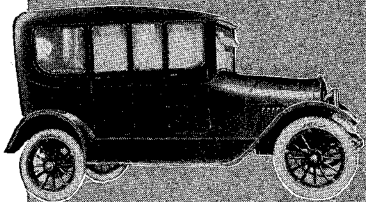
SPECIFICATIONS: 114-inch wheel base, 32 H. P. four-cylinder motor, Batavia non-skid tires on all four wheels, cantilever rear springs, independent electric starting and lighting systems, separate high tension magneto, honeycomb radiator, full floating rear axle.

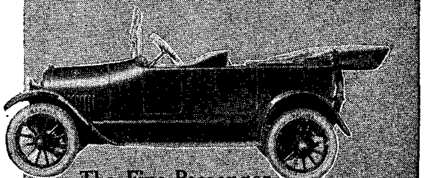
Write for De Luxe Coupe Brochure

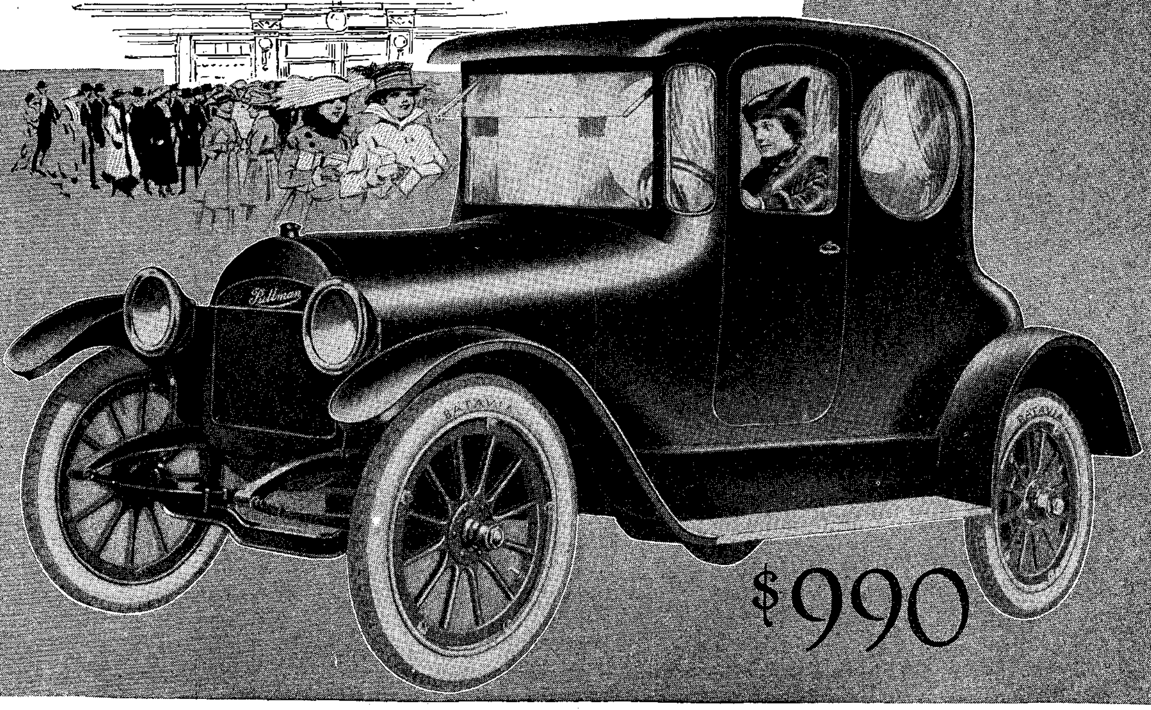
PULLMAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
York, Pa.


The Two-Passenger, One-Seated Roadster—$740


The Three-Passenger or Clover-Leaf Roadster
$740


The All-Season Car—Winter Top


The Five-Passenger Touring Car—$740



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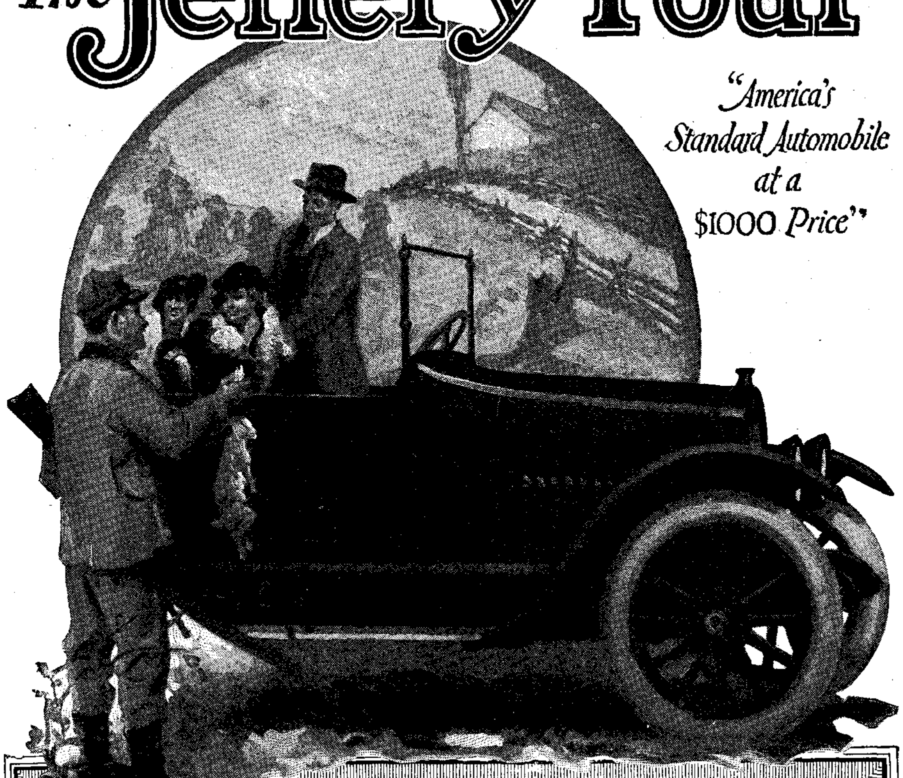
The Jeffery Four

"America's Standard Automobile at a $1000 Price"



People who formerly paid $2000 to $5000 for an automobile now find the very qualities they have always insisted upon—in the Jeffery Four, at $1000.

Body, standard seven-passenger Chesterfield type · Front seats, divided · Driver's seat, adjustable · Upholstery, deep real leather · Shipping weight, 2750 pounds · Motor, Jeffery high-speed high-efficiency · Ignition, Bosch magneto · Starting and lighting system, Bijur electric · Equipment, complete · Entire car 93% Jeffery-built.

STANDARD SEVEN-PASSENGER, $1035; *without Auxiliary Seats,* $1000 · THREE-PASSENGER ROADSTER, $1000
SEDAN *(Removable Top)* $1165 · JEFFERY SIX, $1350

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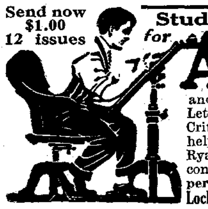

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THE GOLFER'S EVIL EYE

Any game so full of tricks and uncertainties as golf is bound to be pretty well surrounded and impregnated by superstitions. To enter the club-house and find a black cat sleeping on your golf-bag; to stumble on the steps leading down from the fourth tee; to discover that your caddy is cross-eyed or that he is minus the third joint of the little finger of his left hand; to find a ladybug perched on the upper edge of your putter as you address the ball on the eighteenth green; to have a robin alight on the iron marker of the hole you are approaching; to leave your customary green stub of a pencil in the locker and have to mark your score with your opponent's fountain pen—all these things be weighty matters in golf, and must be sagaciously considered when one comes to discovering the reason for an exceptionally bad or good morning. If the morning game has been a remarkable one and the score a record, and the only unusual incident you can remember is that you wore a borrowed necktie, you immediately perceive that the necktie—that particular one—is a "luck-gatherer." At all costs, you must have it by you in case of emergency. To enter a tournament without this lucky token would be sheer madness. There is therefore nothing for it but to buy, beg, borrow, or steal this bit of haberdashery from your friend. If he refuses and attempts to defend it with his life—well, one who thwarts a golf-maniac commits suicide anyway. Other examples of what superstition may do for a golfer and of what he thinks it does for him are given by John G. Anderson, in the New York *Sun.* He mentions the championship matches at Detroit:

> I had not played over five or six holes in the semifinal round with Sherrill Sherman before it began to get a bit warm and we both took off our coats. I noticed that the golf-shirt which he wore was a bit soiled owing to his visiting a cross ditch the day before, and at the conclusion of the morning round Sherrill hustled into his coat as soon as the last put was holed. I did not think much about it until late in the afternoon, when I overheard a friend say that Sherman had confided that he had had such good luck with wearing that shirt that he was afraid to change it, and altho extremely sorry that it did not present a sprucer appearance, he was going to win or lose with that lucky—so it seemed—garment. Little did he suspect that I had been the recipient of a lucky penny that day from another superstitious golfer and that the latter's charm was working and had to work almost overtime as well, to turn the tide of victory my way. Still less did Bob Gardner suspect that I was the recipient of three lucky pennies from friends who seemed to have implicit faith in their efficacy, and also a franc bit, which was guaranteed to get its possessor out of all sorts of difficulty and bring him home the winner of the match. Besides which, when I unpacked my golf-bag at home in New York I found the heaviest sort of a horse-

shoe, which I doubt not my caddy had picked up and put there for luck.

Speaking of caddies reminds me of the final round at Apawamis last spring with Walter J. Travis. Going toward the seventh hole I saw a group of fellows seemingly pestering my caddy and told them not to molest him. But he informed me that it was all right, that they had a grasshopper and were trying to wish good luck on him supposedly by squeezing molasses out of the poor hopster. On that and on several other occasions my caddy refused to go to the hole unless it seemed as if I had a chance to win or halve the hole. As a rule caddies are the most superstitious class connected with the game, and there can be no doubt that they attribute much of the success and failure of their employers to some occult charm.

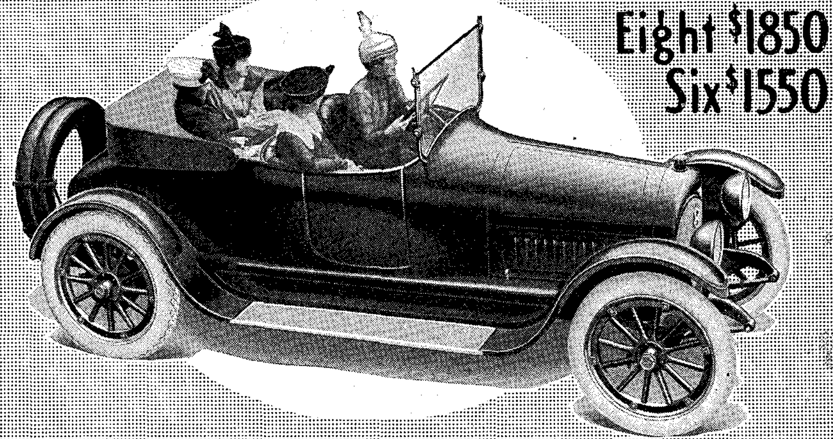
Edward Ray, open champion of Great Britain in 1912, is always seen playing with a long black pipe in his mouth. But before he won the championship at Muirfield, it was never remarked that he always smoked on the links, for as a matter of fact he didn't. But while he was playing his best for the title that year he was under a very nervous strain, especially on the last round when he was followed by a wonderful crowd of spectators, and his desire to be doing something which would take his mind off the shots when he was not actually hitting them caused him to smoke incessantly on that round. I forget how many times he lighted his pipe, but I counted at least seven after the first few holes, when my companion and myself began to take note of his terrible puffing for a while and then a lapse, but with never a removal of the pipe from his mouth. After his title was an assured fact it was noted in the press and spoken of by all the spectators of the benefit which the old pipe had been to him, and from that time on Ray would sooner never play a hole unless he had his faithful black magic pipe stuck between his teeth.

Another pipe-smoker used to be Harry Vardon, but the time came when he forsook his fragrant talisman, as we learn:

Harry Vardon always preferred to smoke a pipe on the links and was never seen smoking anything else while golfing when he did smoke, until in great stress at the fourteenth hole at the Country Club in the last round with Mr. Ouimet, when he lighted a cigaret. I was walking round with Henry Leach, the noted British golf-writer, and he became quite excited over that incident. "Vardon's faith in his pipe has gone," he said. "In all my years of watching him play I have never seen him in a championship match smoke a cigaret or anything other than a pipe. He's done for now, I'm sure." Here was Mr. Leach, too, seeing in the abandoned pipe a reason for giving up hope.

There are many other instances. I know of a very capable player who must always enter the tee from the back and another who must take the sand out from the tee-box and throw a little of it on the ground. Undoubtedly a wonderful drive which came after he did this act the first time or two induced him to fall into this superstitious habit, which now has a hold upon him no matter what the state of his drive.

The former amateur champion, Francis Ouimet, has a franc piece which a superstitious admirer insisted he should carry at the time of the last French amateur cham-



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Eight $1850
Six $1550

The new Apperson Chummy Car is a real four-passenger roadster.

All four passengers occupy one compartment, all face forward. The front seats are individual, divided by an aisle-way, giving access to the rear seats.

This model is absolutely new. It is exclusive. It is proving one of the favorites of the 1916 season.

Designed to accommodate four people with comfort, it retains at the same time all the attractiveness of a two-passenger roadster.

The top when up protects all four passengers and when folded does not interfere with those occupying the rear seats. When rear seats are not used the top may be extended as a deck over them, protecting from dust and giving the appearance of a two-passenger car.

Graceful in line, long and low, the Chummy Roadster has a rakish swing and an aggressive air. It seems alive with "pent-up" eagerness to go. It is a type of car to delight the sportsman who demands power and speed above all else.

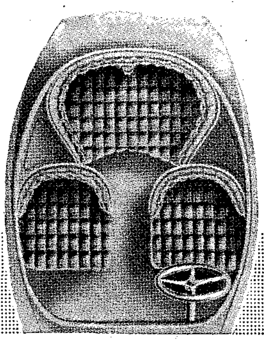
For the man to whom a roadster is a business asset, the Chummy Car offers the advantages of a roadster and a touring car at the cost of one. And the added room for the occasional extra passengers will often prove useful.

Six-cylinder Chummy Roadster, $1550; "Eight," $1850. Other 1916 Models include: 7-passenger "Eight," $1850; 7-passenger "Six," $1550; 5-passenger "Six," $1485; 7-passenger "Six-sixty," $2350. See the Apperson dealer or write for booklet.

APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Kokomo Ind.

(24)



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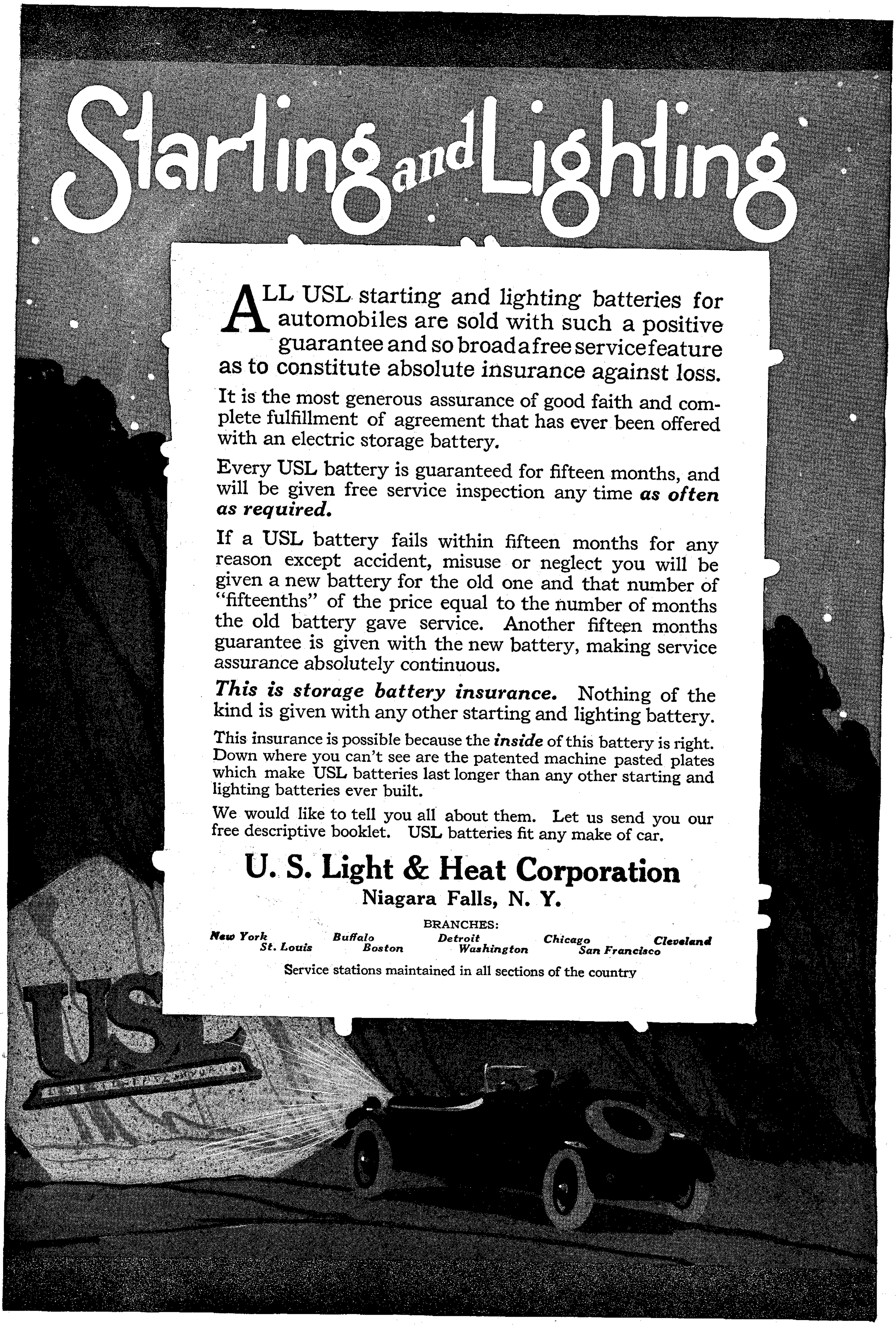

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Every USL battery is guaranteed for fifteen months, and will be given free service inspection any time ***as often as required.***

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This is storage battery insurance. Nothing of the kind is given with any other starting and lighting battery.

This insurance is possible because the ***inside*** of this battery is right. Down where you can't see are the patented machine pasted plates which make USL batteries last longer than any other starting and lighting batteries ever built.

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BRANCHES:
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Service stations maintained in all sections of the country pionship. To please him, Mr. Ouimet, who is not at all, so far as I know, superstitious, took the lucky bit and proceeded to win the title which he holds yet in view of the fact that the war has stopt all competition. He kept the piece in his pocket during all the matches in the championship at Ekwanok, but in his case it is quite certain that he forgot he ever had such a bit of money while the matches were in progress.

Two very good friends of mine insisted on wearing their raincoats and perspiring like troopers in the final match at Detroit because when they had them on in the morning I had been in the lead. And some players will not press the button marked "down" in a hotel while a match is on. What queer things, O Superstition! we do in thy name!

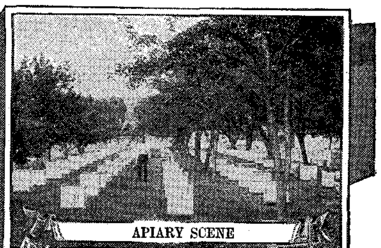
BLACKFELLOWS AS TRACKERS

THE triumphs of *Deerslayer* of Leatherstocking fame are made as naught by the stories told of the Australian "blackfellow," the aborigine who not long ago was regarded by white dwellers in Australia as an animal of a class only slightly superior to the wild beasts in the jungle. The more civilized American Indian at the height of his skill as a tracker and trail-follower never approximated the deeds of his cousin of the antipodes. In "Australian Byways," by Norman Duncan (Harper & Brothers, New York), which is reviewed in the New York *Evening Post*, we are told some nearly incredible tales of his cunning and keen eyesight. In the paraphrase of the reviewer we read of a blackfellow owned by a British officer who served in the Pacific contingent in the South-African War. So wildly had this officer boasted of the prowess of his servant that—

> To his surprize and indignation, he found that he had exhausted the faith of the British officers with whom he was messing. He was challenged to a trial of the blackfellow's cunning, the conditions of which were these: that the five skeptical British officers, two afoot, three mounted, should start at various intervals, in whatever directions they might elect, for a period agreed upon; and that the tracker, knowing only the color of the horse that each mounted man rode, and having seen only the prints of the shoes which each footman wore, should trace them all within a stipulated time. The officers were incredulous when they learned that they might take off their shoes, obscure their tracks, and search out the hardest ground to be found.
>
> But the tracker turned out to be only contemptuously amused by all their artifices. He had followed the tracks of the mounted men at a run, identifying and distinguishing the movements of each by the colors of the horses, producing samples of the dark-brown hairs, light-brown hairs, and gray hairs which he had found by the way. In addition to this, he described intimately the incidents of their rides. The first horseman had dismounted and lighted his pipe; the second had been thrown while riding at a canter; the third had dismounted, rested in the shade, and climbed a tree for a view of the country. Of the footmen, one had taken off his shoes, as a wisp or two of wool from his socks showed, and had later cut his foot. The officers agreed that they had lost their wager.
>
> Mr. Duncan tells extraordinary stories of the trackers attached to the police stations of the outlands. One, for example, followed a horse-thief from New South Wales to the northwestern wilds, over stony plain and through forest, amid rain and drought, until he caught him at the end of fifty-six days. Another picked up a fugitive's trail at once from espying a few grains of sand which had fallen from his bare foot on a flat stone. Another tracked a criminal through the timber bush at a canter by means of the color of the leaves—the difference in light and shadow—tho the white men with him could see nothing.
>
> All this rises from the fact that the blackfellow is brought up in the desert, where the animals are small, and he needs be cunning and diligent to get his daily food—rats, snakes, lizards, wallaby, and bandicoots. A blackfellow who must be able to track a rat over hard ground or starve, who can see the track of a bush mouse and know at a glance whether it is fresh enough to follow or not, can read the human footprint as so much big type. In the criminal courts of the backblocks a native witness's identification of the tracks of the accused, generally speaking, has much the value of the testimony of an eye-witness.
>
> "You savvy this fellow?"
>
> "I savvy this fellow all right."
>
> "You savvy tracks mak-um by this fellow?"
>
> "I savvy tracks him bin make, all right."
>
> This is conclusive.

REMINDING 'ARRY OF HIS DUTY

ENGLAND'S expectation that every man will do his duty has been for many years her grandest boast. Thundered down the ranks and trumpeted from ship to ship, its very arrogance cowed men into heroism. The individual gave up his individuality and welded himself into rank and file. The brave man straightened his spine and thanked God that he was a Briton. The coward thrust down his cowardice at that stentorian call. But lately it has seemed to be otherwise—the worthy Briton cons the meaning of the word "duty" with canny deliberation. In spite of the fact that the angels did not fear to tread the field of Mons, he hesitates to rush in. Recruiting has palpitated on the verge of conscription more than once, and whether the news that now comes to us of a satisfactory increase in the numbers of enlistments is fact or merely an optimistic "boost" it is difficult to say. Figures and statements of satisfaction from high officials are sometimes not as convincing as a single unprejudiced glance at conditions as they appear to the man in the street. In *The New Republic* we are given an actual picture of British recruiting, as it appeared in London a little over two months ago. The writer, Harrison Smith, describes a widely advertised recruiting-meeting that took place beneath the Nelson



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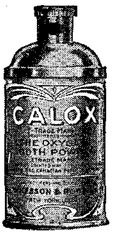

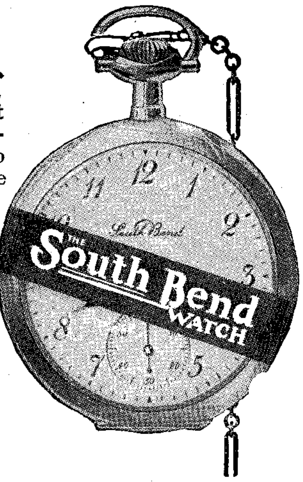

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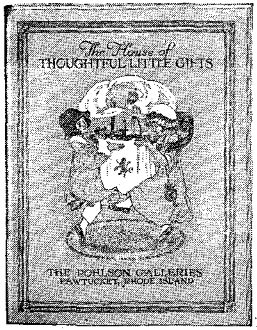

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column in Trafalgar Square. About the monument was a tightly packed crowd, who listened respectfully to the bitter sentences of an officer in uniform. He flayed them with scorn and poured the vials of his wrath over the wounds they should have had; but it was quite as tho he spoke an alien tongue. These hundreds of Englishmen listened attentively, but seemingly without comprehension. He was calling them cowards and loafers, and reminding them that "over there" others fought, endured, and died. And somehow not one word of his stinging eloquence penetrated the skin of a single one of them. They listened "with the polite indifference with which an American audience endures a bad play." The call to "a glorious death" did not rouse them. It looked a bit like rain and it was almost time for luncheon. Death does not sound glorious before luncheon.

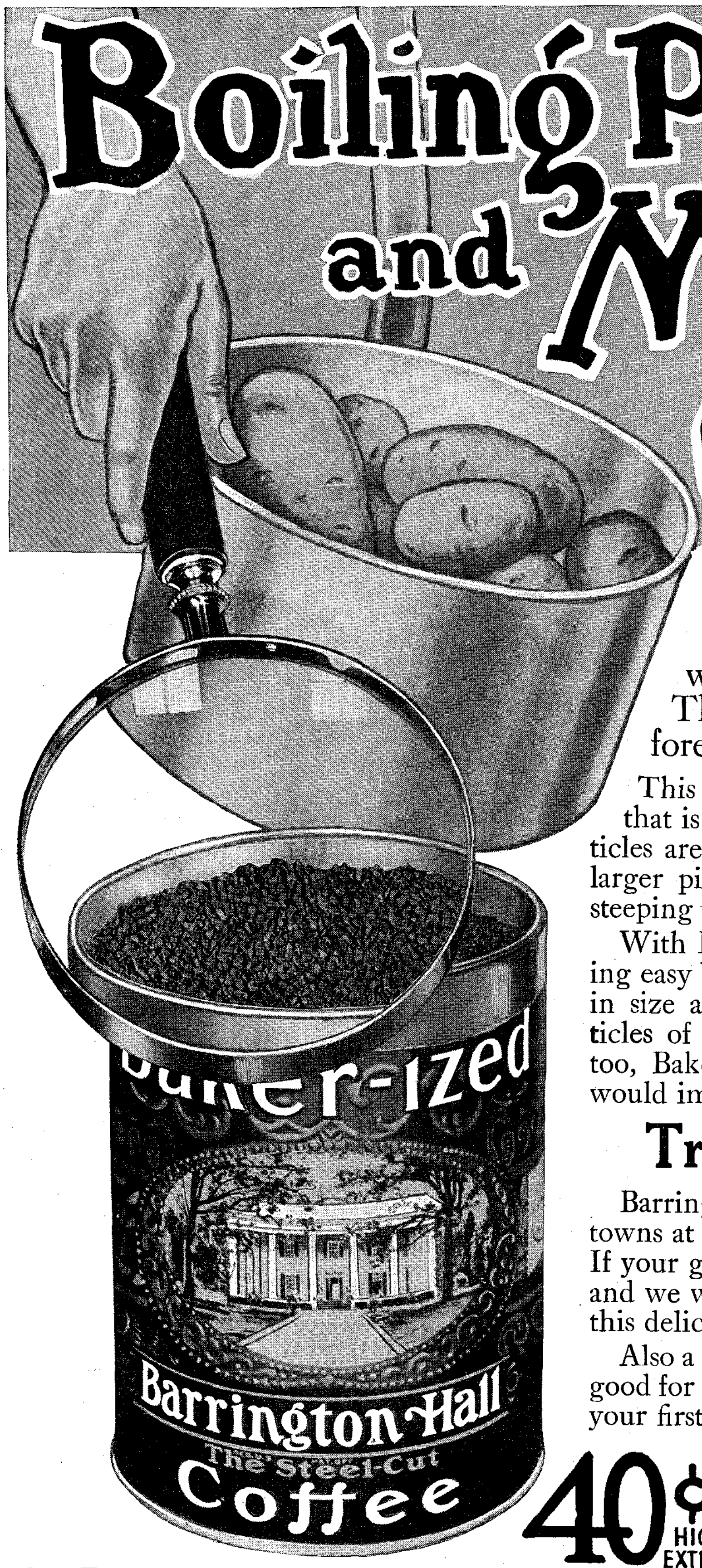
Following the officer was a young woman—doubtless one of those who formed the White-Feather Brigade earlier in the war and with feather and pin branded men cowards in the streets of London because they were not in khaki. This speaker also made pointed references to her hearers' lack of courage. The crowd shifted its feet, but only with hostility and impatience. A gentleman with a piccolo played "Dixie" and the crowd straightened up and gave evidence of its approval. It was the psychological moment for a strong appeal. An officer led in—"Pimples"! This individual, "a tall, smirking man with a large and red face," was apparently a British equivalent of something half-way between the late John Bunny and Charlie Chaplin. The crowd cheered and surged forward and then quieted down to absolute silence as the great favorite bowed low with a foolish grin. We read on:

> Eloquently the movie-actor told us of the contract of fifty pounds that he had been about to sign when England's need had sent him to war. "Fifty pun'! Gawd," muttered a ragged cockney beside me; and I recalled that Israel Putnam had only abandoned a plow. The cheers died down, and he told us of the suits of clothes that hung in his closet at home and the sums he had paid for them. "Pimples" had given up fame and wealth, and he asked us to give up our petty interests to the same cause. He ceased, and the intensity that I had noticed before seemed to increase with every second. A year and a month the men about me had resisted the omnipresent posters, the appeal of regiments marching to the swirl of bagpipes, the silent call of wounded soldiers. Would they now offer themselves because this man had touched their hearts?
>
> There was a pause. "Pimples" asked the men who were too old and the women to raise their arms to show that they would have enlisted had there been nothing to prevent them. Every man who could possibly be considered on the shady side of middle age and every woman courageously responded. As I looked around at the waving arms I was seized with admiration, not for these elderly and feminine warriors, but for the cleverness of "Pimples." "Will all the young men who are willing to fight for their country raise their arms?"
>
> For a moment there was no response, except for an excited buzzing that rose from nowhere. "Pimples" thundered and shouted like a Methodist evangelist. The emotional agitation increased to fever-pitch. You could read in their eyes the struggle tearing at the minds of many of them. The issue had become more deadly because it had become personal. They had been trapt into a pit from which there was no escape except through a public exhibition of cowardice, so that the great decision that they had evaded in their souls for so many months was now squarely before them.

One arm shot up, others followed, until perhaps a hundred were raised. It was then that the presence of soldiers in the outskirts of the crowd was explained. Their task was to make sure of the volunteers before the latter's ardor had cooled. Under the direction of vigilant officers they hurried among the throng, like careful trappers unspringing a series of traps and taking care to bag their wriggling victims before they got loose or their valuable new growth of patriotism became mangled. While "Pimples," "made Gargantuan jokes on his own name and we roared with laughter," the search went on. Even his duller neighbors hastened to aid in the discovery of one who seemed about to be converted. Of those who answered the call many were too young, others sick, old, under height, lame. One there was who had already been refused twelve times by the doctors. The writer continues:

> A boy near me was suddenly surrounded by soldiers.
>
> "Here's another!" shouted some one, and we took up the cry until the sergeant swung around toward him. The boy was well drest and was pale with fright. He murmured incoherently to his captors, and one of them, an older soldier, shouted up, "He's all right; he's only fifteen."
>
> "Nineteen!" cried the sergeant. We laughed, for nineteen was the legal age for admission into the army, and shouted after him, "Nineteen, nineteen!" Tears stood in the boy's eyes; his young mind was too weak to resist the pressure. "Shame!" cried an elderly gentleman who stood beside him, while I found myself cursing into the ear of a soldier, who growled at me to shut my mouth. The boy was hauled up to join the rest.
>
> Nearly thirty had formed in that slouching line as the result of an hour and a half's work, and now all further efforts seemed to fail. The crowd melted away. As a final expedient two young men of fine physique were produced before us like rabbits from a conjuror's hat. It seems that they had offered to enlist, but were unfortunately working for the Admiralty and could not be released. But they came too late, for the meeting was definitely over, tho several others spoke and the press-gangs still prosecuted their work.
>
> As I walked away from the grim monument, followed by the thin notes of a

Boiling Potatoes and Making Coffee



YOU don't regard boiling potatoes as much of an art. Yet when they vary in size, what happens? The small ones are boiled too much before the large ones are thoroughly cooked.

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patriotic air hammered out on a xylophone, I admitted that this crude and undignified method of plucking men was necessary if the voluntary system was to continue. I told myself that the very elements in it that left the bad taste in my mouth were proofs of efficiency on the part of the Government, that the boy might become a man after six months' training, and that the sick would probably never reach the front. But the affair had illuminated my conception of a free people gladly offering themselves for the defense of their country.

TOO MANY WOMEN

That is the problem that faces European countries already and will harass them indirectly for generations to come—the problem of too many women. Again civilization laughs at us! Having got us into this frightful cataclysm of modern warfare, where more lives are lost in a month than has been the toll of years in previous wars, and having crippled us by forcing us to sacrifice our best physical specimens of manhood to machine-destruction, she now smilingly forbids us to revert to the barbarism of the past to solve the difficulty of our dearth of men. Wholesale slaughter of the best and finest that the centuries have bred—if it is accomplished with the latest inventions, and after the usual preliminary red-tape customary among civilized nations has been unwound—Civilization approves. But now Polygamy—never! So England, we learn, wants its women to marry cripples. That evades the law. Figures showing just how great this problem is in the countries of Europe are summarized by the Indianapolis *Star:*

> There were 2,788,373 more females than males in the population of Great Britain, France, and Germany before the war was precipitated. Germany had a surplus of 845,661 and France of 645,211 women and girls compared with the number of men and boys.
>
> Great Britain had a surplus of 1,927,501 women and girls before the war. The British losses in battle are estimated at 86,000, with 55,000 missing and 251,000 wounded. To be sure not all the killed and missing are from the United Kingdom. Many are from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other British possessions. But it would be safe to say that the war has increased the majority of women and girls in the British Isles to 2,100,000, and the end is not yet. When the war is over there will be literally millions more women than men.
>
> The Germans are estimated as having lost 600,000 killed since the beginning of the war and have 300,000 missing, many of whom, no doubt, are dead. The excess of feminine population probably has been doubled at least in the last fifteen months. There are said to be 1,000,000 Germans on the list of wounded, many of whom are crippled for life. It is apparent, then, that the problem of finding husbands is as serious now in Germany as in London. France had a smaller surplus of women before the war and has lost fewer men than has its antagonist, but it, too, now has more than a million more women and girls than men and boys.

MYRA IVANOVNA THE INTREPID

JUST at this time, when several States have been endeavoring to decide whether woman is fit for the ballot or the ballot fit for her, comes the story of Myra Ivanovna, a Russian Sister of Mercy. To be sure, the story does not prove woman's right to suffrage: it only shows her equality with man, if not her superiority to him, in courage, devotion, and patriotism. For what these qualities are worth may Myra Ivanovna not be forgotten, in her own country and elsewhere! A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* translates her story from the war-correspondent Kupchinsky's account in the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedomosti:*

> Myra Ivanovna accompanied her brother, a military doctor, to the front. Small and weak, nervous, but extremely active when there was work to be done among the sick and wounded, Myra Ivanovna astounded every one by her power of endurance.
>
> The time came when the Germans outflanked the regiment to which she was attached, and poured a deadly fire into the trenches. The ambulance near the 10th Regiment was not brought to the rear, despite the instructions of the commander. It was discovered that Sister Ivanovna was employed there in bandaging the wounded.
>
> "Let the ambulance station go back," she said; "I shall stay here, where my hands are wanted."
>
> The doctors and the wounded officers appealed in vain—she would not retreat until her brother ordered her to do so. No sooner, however, was the ambulance posted in a new situation than she moved back to her former position with a few volunteers. At this time the enemy's reenforcements with machine guns opened a deadly fire from some heights commanding the position, and Ivanovna was slightly wounded by a bullet in the left arm. She bandaged the wound herself, and, without saying a word, continued her work.

Soon it became apparent that the position of the regiment was a perilous one. Every moment the strength of the enemy was increasing, and the Russian ranks had been decimated by their long exposure to heavy fire. Above all things, it was necessary to strike a rapid blow, sharp and decisive; but officer after officer was brought in wounded, and at last word came that the commander himself had been killed. Men began to drop back from the front trenches. A perceptible feeling of indecision grew in the ranks. Soon would come that moment when, in the flash of an instant, panic would spread. We read:

> Feeling that the men were wavering after the loss of their leaders, and actuated by indignant horror at the unequal fight, Sister Myra Ivanovna drew a sword from the sheath of a dead officer and ran from the station. She was followed by some of the wounded soldiers, who, with tears in their eyes, implored her to return, and even strove to detain her by holding her arms, but she freed herself.
>
> Then, her eyes burning with excitement, she went forward. She was not alone, for the soldiers were anxious to defend this

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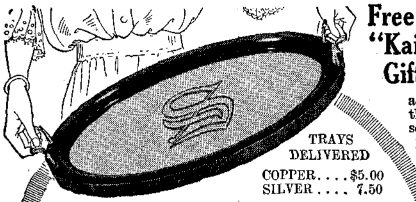

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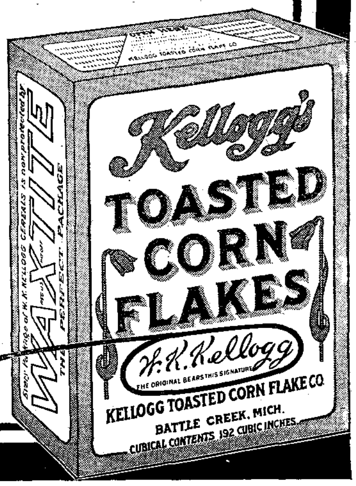
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CUBICAL CONTENTS 192 CUBIC INCHES

frail woman who was leading them back to the trenches, her sword raised in the air.

The soldiers of the 10th Regiment were already wavering in the trenches, weakened as they were by the enemy's fire, and many of them were anxious to leave when, at this critical moment, Sister Myra, surrounded by a group of wounded soldiers, with an uplifted sword in her hand, rushed toward the trench. At once there was a resounding "Hurrah!" and the rifles of the exhausted soldiers commenced once more their deadly clicking.

For a moment Sister Myra bent toward the occupants of the trench, and they heard the word "*Golubebiki!*" (Dear ones). Then, rising to her feet, she ran forward, her sword flashing in the air. All the men followed her. But all the time the enemy machine guns were working, and, losing men with every step, the remnants of the company made a wild dash for the enemy's trench, which they occupied after some furious work with the bayonet. The enemy fled precipitately, but in the recesses of the trench, on the bloody ground trodden by the feet of the eager combatants, lay Sister Myra Ivanovna.

Rough soldiers bent over her, and now that the excitement of the fray was over they wept as they tried vainly to arrest the flow of blood from a wound in her throat. She was carried out of the fire, but before she had proceeded far another bullet struck her, and she fell dead among the group of soldiers. Myra Ivanovna was only twenty years of age.

"A true heroine," writes Mr. Kupchinsky, "a type of the Russian woman who is guiding us to victory."

A SUGAR-COATED PRESCRIPTION

It is no new discovery that the best medicine is concocted from equal parts of prevention and vigilance. Likewise, the best prescriptions are not of the sort usually written out by Dr. Æsculapius. They are written in plain English and have nothing to do with drugs. The reason why they are not popular and do not drive physicians out of business is that they demand considerable effort on the part of the patient, and voluntary effort at that. And many and many are they who would rather drift slowly doctorward than strike out for the shores of Good Health. It is a prescription of the above-mentioned sort that the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* quotes editorially. It was written out for a patient long ago, states the newspaper, but is, nevertheless, "likely to receive the highest sanction to-day." It reads:

> Don't worry. "Seek peace and pursue it."
>
> Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardily as too slow."
>
> Sleep and rest abundantly. "The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman."
>
> Spend less nervous energy each day than you make. "Work like a man, but don't be worked to death."
>
> Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."
>
> Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."
>
> Avoid passion and excitement. "A moment's anger may be fatal."
>
> Associate with healthy people. "Health is contagious as well as disease."
>
> Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. "Trust in the good Lord."
>
> Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

This recipe for good health, declares *The Wisconsin*, contains not a single hurtful ingredient. Further:

> It is so pleasant to take that children would cry for it, if they knew what was good for them. The recipe is not protected by patent, and is within the reach of the slenderest purse. It is made public with confidence that those who take it will receive benefit.

ENGLAND'S LOW-COMEDY CONSTABLE

When an irresistible force meets an unstable and rather squashy object, it takes all the King's horses and all the King's men to gather up the remnants of the collision into a respectable whole. Emperor William and the German Empire began to resemble an irresistible force some time ago. The Kaiser had made arrangements, says Sir J. George Scott, K.C.I.E., for war in the air, under the sea, and by subterfuge. Gun-emplacements had been built, ammunition handily stored, and all the professors warned that the very latest scientific weapons of destruction would be expected of them. "He had to be met," he remarks acridly, "by people who had not prepared for anything, not even to win at the next Olympic Games." The result was a frantic scurrying, which involved much confusion, many innovations in public and private matters, and which brought in as comic relief to all the rest of the war-drama in England a low-comedy character known as the Special Constable. The Special Constable came in on the same wave that brought in "ladies clad in khaki who march about . . . extremely well . . . but nobody knows what they do it for," and "waitresses who have replaced men of military age at the clubs," where they "talk cheerfully to bishops and learned professors." The special constable is for the most part a victim of zeal and avoirdupois. His avoirdupois has kept him from enlisting, but his zeal has demanded of him that he serve his country in some prominent capacity—and the special-constable service has engulfed him. There to his sorrow he learns—how well!—the truth of W. S. Gilbert's assertion that "the policeman's lot is not a happy one." To the comic artist, declares Sir George, the special constable has become as useful as whisky and mothers-in-law; and he is a figure in every *revue*. Dramatically, like the new word "straffe" grammatically, he can be put to any purpose—to tangle the plot with his stealthy ways, to rescue fair maids in distress, to give away secrets to the wrong persons by his blundering, and to upset the tinware (off-stage) when a

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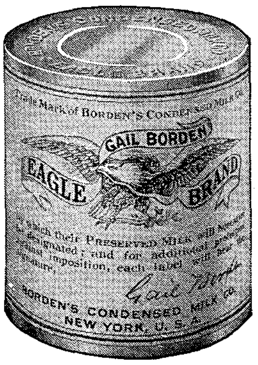
farcical touch is needed. Up until Christmas of last year the Special Constables had little to do but go on four-hour guard-duty in drippy, sooty, and otherwise unpleasant places—under railroad-bridges and aqueducts, usually. Owing mostly to zeal, but somewhat to their absolute ignorance of the first principles of the more elementary forms of guard- and police-duty, several mistakes were made at the start. For one thing, they "started off with the axiom that the function of the police was to arrest people," but after several painful experiences learned that "there are quite a number of uniformed police, with respectably long service, who have never made an arrest." In an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, the writer explains that—

> There were some specials who were determined to do something to justify their own existence and the expectation of their families. One remembers the story of the regimental sergeant in camp who resented a grin on the face of some one who was looking at the sentry and himself, and fell upon him thus: "What are ye laughin' at? If ye're laughin' at naething, ye're a fule, and if ye're laughin' at me, I'll pit ye in the gaird-room." This summary way of commanding respect suggested itself to sundry amateur policemen, and they were extremely annoyed when the station sergeants would not frame a charge.

Through zeal, again, they came to discover many queer goings-on about the town o' nights, concerning which they were inclined to draw dark and devious conclusions:

> Quite a number discovered, after some weeks of three days on and three days off, that sundry male householders, when they came home at night, were in the habit of stopping their taxis nowhere in particular, getting out, and then walking to their homes.
>
> This seemed so suspicious that the fact was noted down and reported at the station, and the result was that some quite inoffensive people, mostly with foreign names, were watched by succeeding reliefs. The inquiry which resulted after repeated observation brought in every case reasonable explanations. Some said they made a practise of it in order to get a little fresh air and exercise after late office hours. Others, not without hesitation, admitted that it was done to delude their wives into the belief that they had not gone to the luxury and expense of a taxi, but had frugally come home by bus. Since most Specials are married men, this was an explanation which immediately excited sympathy. . . . . .
>
> The top stories of consumption hospitals were called on to explain why the windows were wide open, the blinds drawn up, and strong light streaming out unabashed. Sundry amateur photographers who used alternately canary and red fabric in their developing-rooms were mercilessly cross-examined. The chief victims, however, were heedless servant-maids, and in a good many cases the wives of Special Constables who wished to time their husbands. Apparently a great many of the young women were too lazy to switch off the lights when they went to

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.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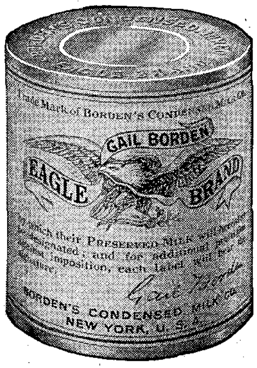
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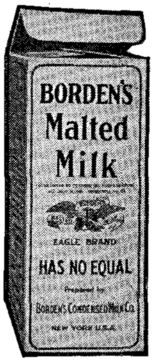
(IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE)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This award means even more to you than it does to us. For half a century we have known that Borden's Milk is pure and safe, rich in nourishment, dependable, and economical. We have known because it has been our business to make it so. From year to year we have faithfully told you all about it and have explained why—for your family's protection—you should buy Borden's Milk Products.

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bed, or did not relish making their way there in the dark. At the same time they did not pull the attic blinds down, so that their carelessness proclaimed itself to observers far away on the northern slopes or on the tops of lofty flats.

The owners of the houses were first of all suspicious, or incredulous, and then indignant. The number who were grateful for the probable saving in lighting-bills was too small to warrant a belief in the loving-kindness of human nature. The slaveys who were taken to task, for the most part protested, some violently, some tearfully, about the offense against their modesty implied by the irruption of strange men to see about the light. There were many who were reported by staid but conscientious investigators to be brazen hussies and much too quick-witted and nimble with their tongues.

One persistent affliction of the Special Constables was the passer-by. There were passers-by loquacious, irascible, jocund, and impertinent, and there were other varieties still more annoying—the passer-by discursive, for instance:

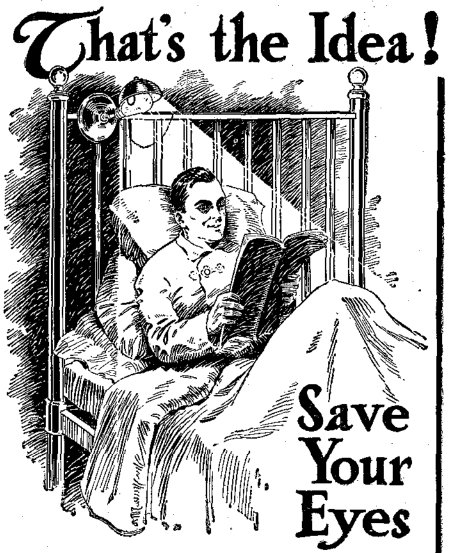
There were dear old ladies that stopt to praise their public spirit and rambled on about every conceivable thing, including the desirability of seeing that men in khaki did not waste the time of house-maids out to post a letter, and the urgent necessity of preventing nursemaids from occupying the entire footwalk with perambulators three abreast. Perhaps this was less disconcerting than the frequent request that a special eye should be kept on No. So-and-so, "only a street or two off," both for possible burglars and probable "followers."

At other intervals appeared the passer-by interrogative, whose complimentary assumption of the Special Constable's omniscience was not always gracefully received:

A great many of the Specials in the northwestern district of London are stock-brokers and others connected with "the House," whom the war has left with abundant leisure. When one of these was abruptly asked to say where the nearest doctor's or the nearest chemist's was, the nearest place where a marriage-license might be procured, or notice of bans lodged, or where a midwife might be found, he usually had to confess his entire ignorance. If the questioner was in a hurry, he made no effort to conceal his contempt; if he was not, he did not hesitate to convey the good advice which is always so unpalatable. Still more puzzling was the request to be informed, say in Camden Town, which was the nearest way to Westminster Bridge. That, no doubt, would have been equally complicated for a member of the regular force, but he would have had previous experiences of the kind to guide him in the matter, and at any rate was pretty certain to know where the next fixt point was where further information could be got. The suggestion of the tube or a bus connecting with other bus-lines only resulted in caustic criticism, or the blunt inquiry why not a taxi, coupled with a request for the fare.

The passer-by argumentative amused every one hugely except the Constable:

The spectacle of a Constable in a fur



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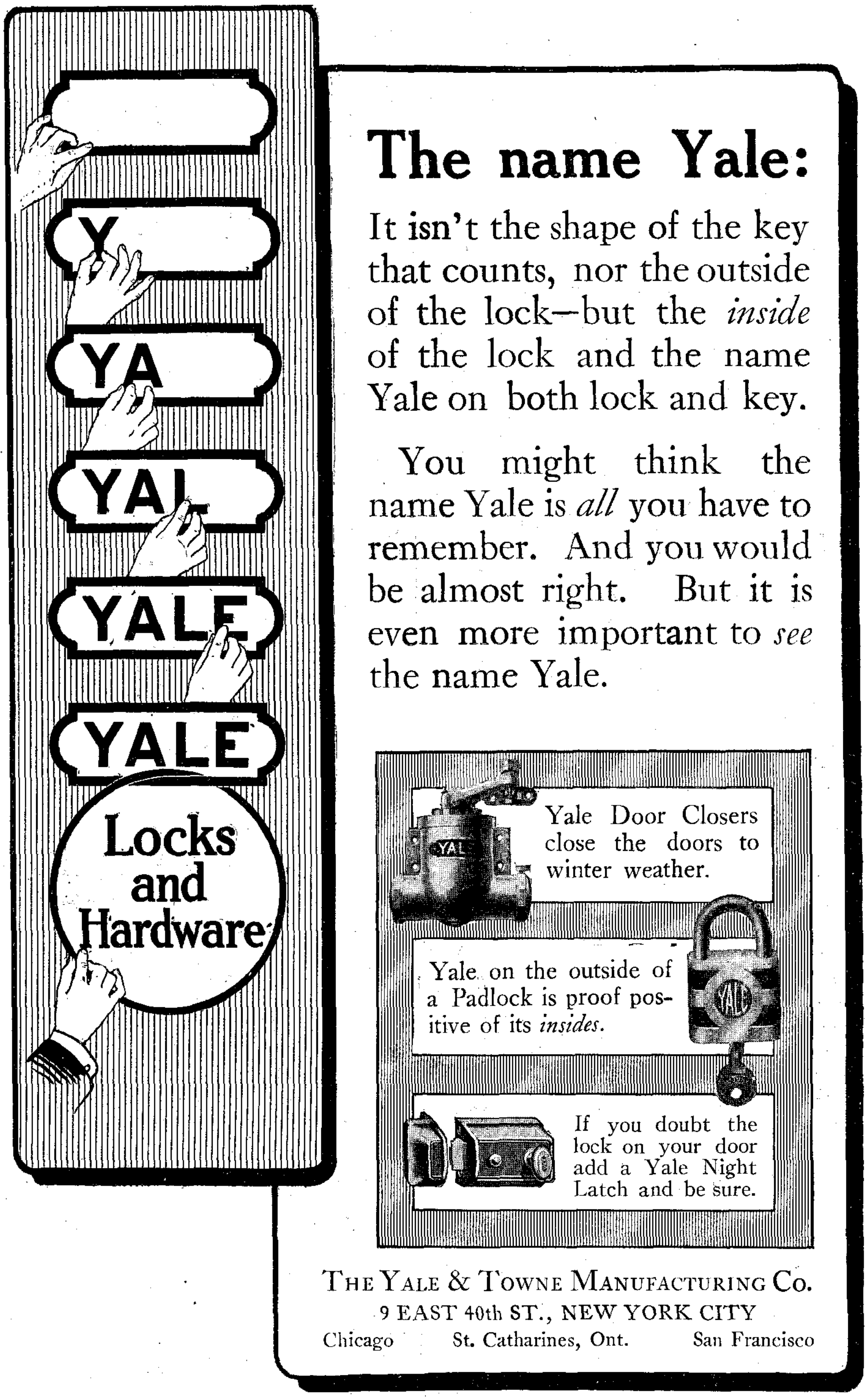
coat and suède gloves arguing for a matter of an hour with a loquacious laborer on a Saturday night was always a delight to his companion on that post. It was a steady grievance with the Special Constables that uniform gave the regular an unfair dvantage, for it often happened that a ngle word from him sent off a man who had been in turn aggressive, lacrimose, patriotic, musical, and argumentative for thirty minutes with the officer who had only an armlet.

"Best to take them good-naturedly," was what Policeman Omega said; "just think what your feelings would be if you were that way yourself."

But it is not so easy to be good-tempered when the mildest form of address is "fat old geezer." The mere suggestion that the Special is as well nourished as some members of the force annoys some men very considerably.

Meanwhile, when they were not being badgered at their posts, they were stepping into hot water elsewhere. Orders to watch for motor-cars rushing through the countryside with too glaring headlights (*Zeppelins* were thought to be guided in this fashion) resulted in terrible complications with perfectly innocent joy-riders, tardy couples on their way to dinner, or old ladies who took the specterlike constable for a midnight motor-bandit and shrieked unto the heavens. Once in a while the *Zeppelin*-guider proved to be another Special Constable, whereupon "there was a good deal of that good advice for which every one is so grateful." Constables on roofs brought up many moot matters, such as the officer's right to pace with measured heavy tread across the zinc or tin roofing, and how much sleep the family in the apartment directly below were really entitled to. Goloshes were ordered (at the Special's expense), and two weeks after they were procured roof-watching was stopt. All these experiences had helped to rouse the fighting spirit in the Specials, we are told, and, when the sinking of the *Lusitania* occurred and anti-German riots began—

It seemed as if at last the more bellicose were to have their opportunity, but in most places they were bitterly disappointed. They came upon the sackers of shops certainly, but most of them looked quite respectable members of society, well drest and serenely impervious to all protest and warning. They did not deign to make any answer, and went on methodically throwing things out into the street as if it were a sort of sacramental function. There were others whose dress suggested that they were actually there on fatigue-duty. They treated the armletted sergeants with good-humored contempt, and suggested that the most obvious duty was to prevent members of the onlooking crowd from picking one another's pockets, or the more excited of them from setting fire to the wrong houses. It was very galling, but all the strength was on the side of those who were "giving a lesson to the Government." It was only in the East End that there was any appearance of organized plundering, and it was only there that there was



The name Yale:

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You might think the name Yale is *all* you have to remember. And you would be almost right. But it is even more important to *see* the name Yale.

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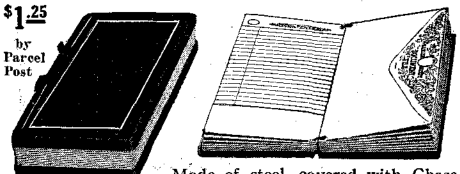

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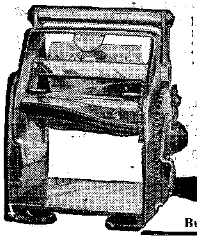

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anything approaching violence. Several policemen were injured, and not a few of the mob were arrested.

This was a mere commonplace detail in the work of the regular force, but as it happened, there was an unfortunate incident which has caused a good deal of heartburning. A contingent of Special Constables from a part of London which thinks a good deal of itself was dispatched to assist the regulars in keeping the peace and maintaining order. They arrived full of enthusiasm, many of them in the private cars of the more well-to-do members of the subdivision. Probably they were too enthusiastic, for they very soon got inextricably mixed up with the mob. This was the cause of the tragedy, for the regular police did not see their armlets, and drove them back with no more ceremony than if they had been football umpires somewhere in the League country at the mercy of disappointed punters. Many of them had not been so hustled since, years ago, they had played against a hospital team, or some fifteen noted for its "resolute tackling." They were affronted; they were infuriated; some of them were bruised; and they have been boiling with rage over the memory of it ever since. They have announced that they will not go out again unless they are put into uniform.

DESTROYING THE "E-15" UNDER FIRE

"THE order rather astonished us, as it was almost certain death to take those small steamboats right up under the enemy's guns," writes one of the volunteers in the party that obeyed that order. It concerned the British submarine *E-15*, operating in the Dardanelles, which on April 17 went aground in Kephez Bay, a few miles west of Chanak, in an attempt to torpedo a Turkish vessel in the Narrows. Lying there helpless on the shore, with a Turkish destroyer standing by evidently bent on salvaging her at the first opportunity, she was a menace to her British owners. When an aero scout discovered and reported her plight instant measures were taken to destroy her. Two battleships, the *Triumph* and *Majestic*, essayed the task, following the fruitless attempt of two submarines—one of them the famous *B-11*, that dived her way to renown under three sets of Turkish mines not long ago. They were driven back by the heavy fire from both banks. Then it was that the Admiral's orders designated two of the *Triumph's* and *Majestic's* picket-boats for a last attempt. The boats were fitted out with torpedoes, and volunteer crews were called for. As usual, the volunteers far exceeded in number the crews required. The writer wins a toss of dice with a fellow officer and with it the privilege of making one of the party. "I was many years the senior," he confides, "but I did not want to take an unfair advantage." He soon found himself under way in the *Majestic's* boat, embarked, as he remarks, on an adventure entailing "almost certain death." But he declares: "I felt fairly cool, for I have been under fire a good many times and

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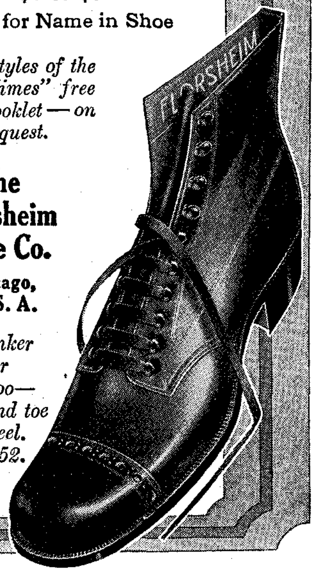

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I recognized that I had got a chance that does not often come in a man's life." Indeed, this was the case. All who returned were heroes, for the feat was one easily matching the exploit of Captain Hobson in our war with Spain, in cool daring and courageous sacrifice. He continues, as reported in the New York *Sun*:

It was a bit eerie, tho, steaming along in the pitch dark with all lights out in the boat, toward the distant search-lights, not knowing whether death or life awaited one. The whole distance was about twelve miles from the ship, the last five being the really dangerous part. Up to there one's only danger was mines, and, as we only drew five feet, we hoped we would go over them all right, tho it was quite on the cards we would bump a floating mine.

We kept nearly in the center of the channel to avoid being spotted by the Saunders No. 7 search-light, which was not a very high one. We had come along quite unobserved until we were abeam of it, passing the smaller search-lights without much trouble. Unfortunately the men stationed near the Saunders search-light saw us and started off firing 6- to 12-pounder shrapnel.

Thus the ball opened—we still had three to four miles to go. We continued our way and approached the other search-lights. The alarm having been given, all the other search-lights came on and sent their beams searching around to pick us up, and as each beam struck us, bang would go another gun. A few seconds later we would hear a ping as the projectile whizzed past us, or a sharp metallic crack as a shrapnel burst just over our heads.

Presently we arrived in the vicinity of the stranded submarine. By this time eight search-lights were trained on our boat, and we were being fired on from six directions. The noise of the guns and the splashes in the water and the powerful beams of the search-lights must have made an effective scene. Personally, however, I had not much time to consider the artistic side of it, as I was steaming zigzag courses to puzzle the gunners, gradually getting near to the place where we thought *E-15* was.

Soon they glimpsed through the murk a dark mass, at which they fired, but no sound came from the shot. In the midst of the dazzle of search-lights, the thick black elsewhere, the constant roar of the guns, and a current that resembled a whirlpool, the writer had all he could do to keep his head and maneuver his craft to any purpose at all. They intended to circle around and try another torpedo at the black mass, which they were sure was the wreck of the *E-15*, when they were arrested by signs of distress on the *Majestic's* boat. We read on:

It appeared that, coming up behind us while the search-lights were focused on us, one of the beams passed us and shone right on *E-15*, and the *Majestic's* boat was luckily only 200 yards away and saw it. Godwin immediately fired one torpedo, which did not strike the object. At that moment his boat was struck by a shell under the water-line aft and commenced to take in water rapidly. He gallantly turned his boat toward *E-15* again, steamed in a bit and fired his second torpedo, which caught

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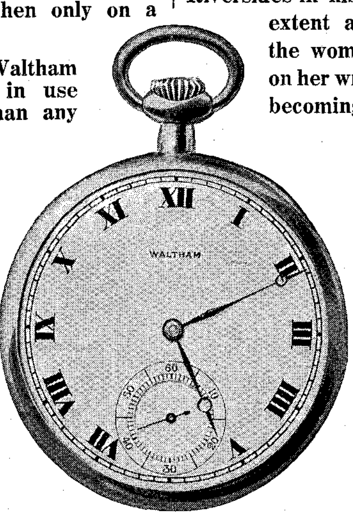

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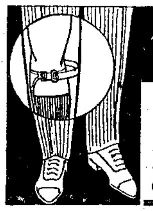

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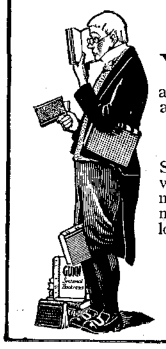

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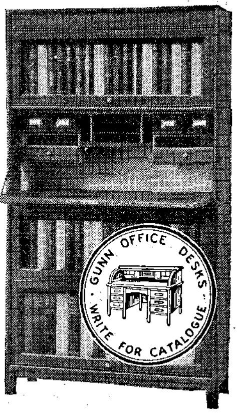

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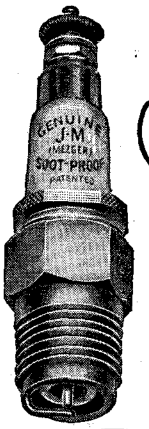

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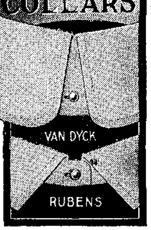


E-15 just in front of the conning-tower and on the forward whaleback of the hull, making a fine explosion. I consider this was a very brave deed, as Godwin knew he was in imminent danger of sinking, but ran in again to have a second shot.

When we saw them their stern sheets were awash and it looked as if they might have to swim for it. We maneuvered the boat to go alongside, but the current was terrible and it made the handling a very difficult matter. The enemy saw the disaster and redoubled their efforts. The sea all round us was a mass of splashes from projectiles, some of them 15 to 20 feet high, while the water where the shrapnel burst was pitted as if by heavy rain. How it was we were not hit I can not say—one would imagine it was impossible to come out of such an inferno. All I can say is that God preserved us, and not a shot actually hit, tho we were one and all wet with the splashes. After some difficulty we got alongside the *Majestic's* boat and they jumped on board. We were very delighted to hear that they had been successful and had done the job of torpedoing *E-15*.

As we steamed round again preparatory to heading out we saw a man crawling out of the other boat's stern sheets. He had been forgotten in the hurry of the moment. It looked like suicide to go back, but of course we could not leave him there, so maneuvered close again and shouted to him to get into the water and swim toward us, which he did, and we hauled him into the boat unconscious. Godwin, who looked after him, had him put down the forepeak, and it was found that his legs had been crusht through the explosion of the shell which struck the boat. He was the only man in the stern sheets, and in the dark they overlooked him when it came to abandoning their boat.

By this time we thought we had better clear out, so turned our nose toward home and steamed away at half speed, still under heavy fire. We did not like to go full speed, as we thought it would shake up the wounded man too much.

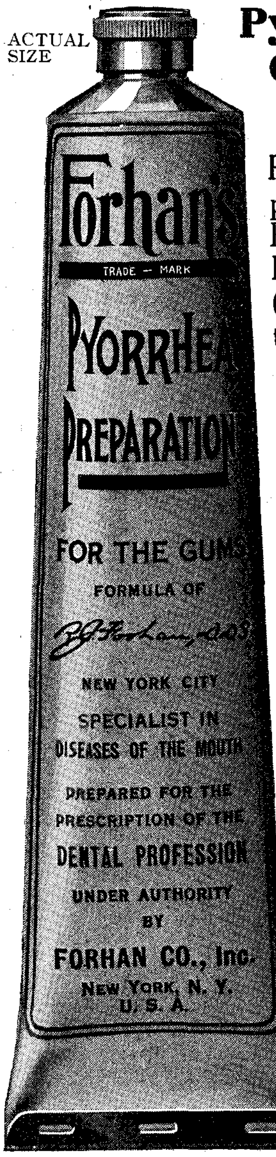
The enemy evidently thought that there were men still on the sinking boat, as they kept their search-light on her and concentrated a heavy fire also. They must have wasted a few hundred rounds. This enabled us to steal away quietly, and, as there was about a four-knot (or even more) current running, we soon got some distance away. We had steamed over two minefields to get to *E-15*.

Half-way down the Strait we fell in with a destroyer which had been ordered to stop there to support us if necessary. We reported what we had done, and then resumed our way out of the Strait. We first went to the *Majestic*, on the outer southern line of patrol. When we got alongside her and asked for a doctor he found that the wounded man was dead. The commander of the *Majestic*, with the true old navy touch, instead of congratulating us on the success of the expedition and his people on their lives being saved, only asked them if they had saved any of the boat's gear!

Competition.—The editor handed the manuscript back after hastily scrutinizing the sheets, and said in a lofty manner:

"We don't print any such stuff as that."

"Well, you needn't be so haughty about it," retorted the Spasmodical Contributor. "You're not the only one who won't print it."—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*



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Large tube (as illustrated), 50c. If your druggist hasn't it, send his name (with price) to Forhan Company, 23-29 Elm Street, New York, who will see that you are supplied.

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LESS FUEL—MORE HEAT

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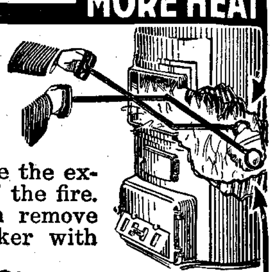

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as they are flexible and almost human in their action, and retain a firm and steady grip on any clinker. The guard on the end of the handles prevents the heat from burning your hands when the fire is active, and there is no longer any need to crawl into the furnace and dirty your clothes and hands to remove clinkers.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Total Loss.—"Did Jones ever lose control of his auto?"

"From the start; the cook uses it all the time."—*Puck.*

Content.—FLOOR-WALKER (to man who seems undecided which way to go)—"Are you looking for something?"

PARTY ADDREST—"No, sir. I've lost my wife."—*Judge.*

Adv.—CLARENCE—"How did you like the picture of *Becky Sharpe* in 'Vanity Fair'?"

CLARICE—"Let me see, was it in this last number or the one before that?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Worm Turned.—CORPORAL (instructing the awkward squad in rifle-practise)—"I told you to take a fine sight, y' dub; don't you know what a fine sight is?"

ROOKIE—"Sure! A boat full of corporals sinking."—*Judge.*

Why Ethel Was Spanked.—"You must learn to 'swat the fly,' Ethel. Flies carry typhoid fever."

"Will typhoid fever kill any one who gets it?"

"Certainly."

"Mother, why doesn't it kill the fly?"—*Life.*

Something Anyway.—"So you think a college education is a good thing for a boy?"

"Yes, I think it's a pretty good thing. Fits him for something in life. If he can't catch on with a baseball team, he can often land a job as a professor."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Even Up.—"Aw, aw," said Snobleigh—"it must be—aw—very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't awsk to dinner."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl; "no more so than for you to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

He's an Anti.—"Women have queer ways."

"How now?"

"The styles call for mannish hats. So my wife bought a mannish hat for eighteen dollars."

"Well?"

"She could have bought a man's hat for four dollars."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Large Fraternity.—"Yes," said the principal of the young ladies' seminary to the proud parent, "you ought to be very happy, my dear sir, to be the father of so large a family, all the members of which appear to be so devoted to one another."

"Large family! Devoted!" gasped the old gentleman, in amazement. "What on earth do you mean, ma'am?"

"Why, yes, indeed," said the principal, beaming through her glasses. "No fewer than eleven of Edith's brothers have been here this term to take her out, and she tells me she expects the tall one with the blue eyes again to-morrow."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Substantially built to withstand the roughness of winter driving; these tops are so light that they add nothing to the cost of operating the car.

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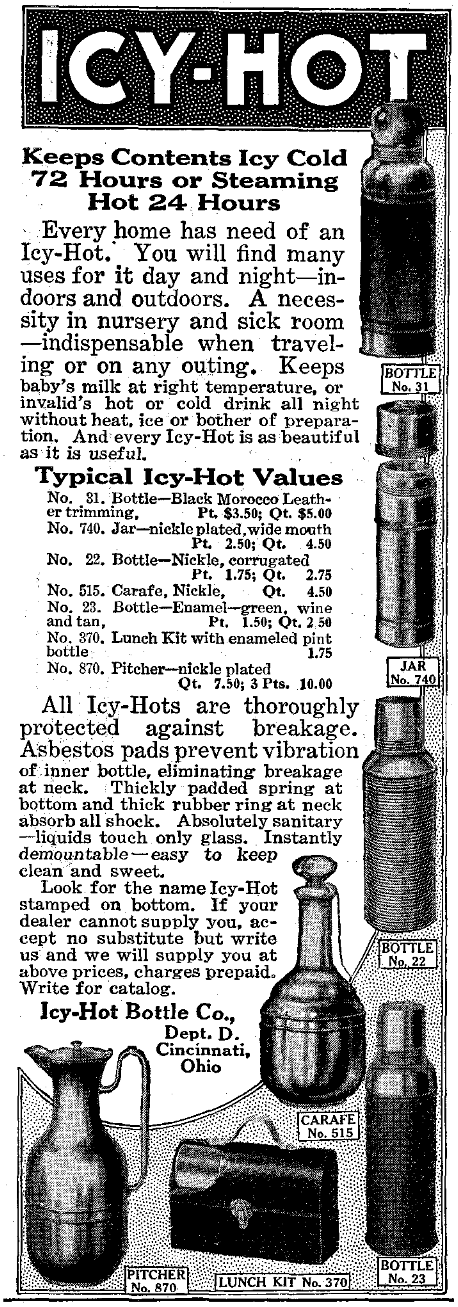

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No. 515. Carafe, Nickle, Qt. 4.50
No. 23. Bottle—Enamel—green, wine and tan, Pt. 1.50; Qt. 2.50
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Habitual.—"Do you know you're growing handsome, hubbie?"

"Yes; it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday."—*Boston Transcript.*

Slight Slip.—In an address at a concert for wounded soldiers, the chief speaker of the evening said:

"I am indeed glad to see so many of you present this evening."—*Edinburgh Evening News.*

Too Literal.—The teacher of natural geography directed all her pupils to write a definition of the word "geyser." Willie evolved this definition:

"A kaiser is a disturbance of the earth's surface."—*New York Evening Post.*

A Modern Version.

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.
Censors came cunningly capturing clues;
Now we are patiently waiting for news.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Handy.—"Willie," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the term 'etc.' used for?"

"It is used to make people believe that we know a lot more than we really do," replied the bright youngster.—*Chicago News.*

Do You?—"Beware of the girl who giggles," says a social-settlement worker.

Social-settlement workers, who have exceptional opportunities for meeting many kinds of people, may actually know of girls who don't giggle.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Infringing.—One morning little Mary hung about the kitchen continually bothering the busy cook to death. The cook lost patience finally.

"Clear out o' here, ye sassy little brat!" she shouted, thumping the table with a rolling-pin.

The little girl gave the cook a haughty look.

"I never allow any one but my mother to speak to me like that," she said.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Cause and Effect.—Mr. W. K. Haselden, the well-known cartoonist, tells the following story:

"A man coming out of prison after ten years' penal servitude asked what was going on in the world.

"'Well, there's most of Europe fighting, and the pubs are closed at ten in London,' he was told.

"'Go on!' exclaimed the ex-convict. 'Well, I never! Fancy the pubs closing early having such an effec'!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Missionaries.—A writer in *The Charity Organization Review*, deprecating the way people talk of "the drab lives of the poor" as greatly a class misunderstanding, repeats a story of some East-End girls (matchbox-makers) who were taken down to Surrey to spend a summer day in a beautiful house and garden in a lovely part of the country. When their hostess was wishing them "good-by" she said she had much enjoyed their visit, and one guest replied cheerfully:

"I expect we have cheered you up a bit; it must be deadly dull down here."—*Christian Life.*

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Thousands of boys and girls want a *New Mirroscope* for Christmas this year. It is a dandy present, bringing fun for months to come. With

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you can show snapshots, poster stamps, war pictures, post cards of scenes and buildings, cartoons, shadowgraphs, etc., enlarged to several feet across. All sorts of games, shows and entertainments are easy to get up.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

November 3.—As a result of an adverse vote in the Greek Chamber, the Zaimis Cabinet resigns.

Rome reports that the Bulgarian Government refuses to grant the German Minister's demand that two Russian torpedo-boats moored in the Danube at Turnu Severin shall be interned, and declares the Danube neutral water.

November 4.—The Germans and Bulgars are advancing upon Nish from Kragujevatz to the north, Pirot to the east, and Uskub and Pristina to the south. The Servians are holding a line west of Uskub and Koprili, in the Babuna valley, where at the southern extremity the Bulgarians attack fiercely Babuna Pass, the gate to Perlepe and Monastir.

November 5.—Russian and Servian authorities claim a great Servian victory at Ivzor, in the Babuna Pass, where the Bulgarians are completely routed and thrown back on Koprili, with British and French detachments in pursuit. It is claimed that no Bulgars are left west of the Vardar. A complete defeat of the Bulgars is also claimed at Strumitsa, where they are driven into the mountains by the French troops. Germans descending the Morava occupy Paracin, across the river from Jagodina. This is the terminus of a railway-line to Zajecar, on the Bulgarian frontier, whence Bulgarian forces are moving westward. The Bulgars are within two miles of Nish.

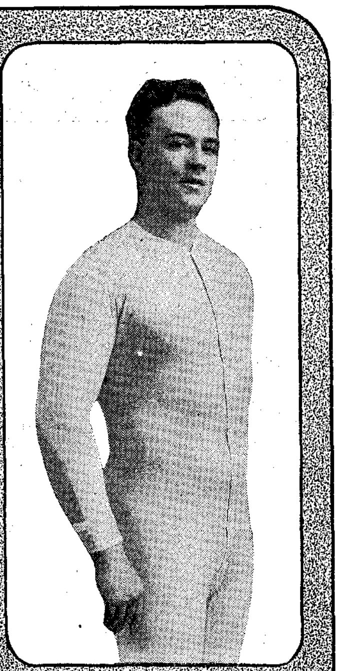
November 6.—M. Skoudoulis is chosen by King Constantine of Greece to form the new Cabinet.

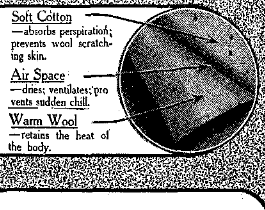
November 7.—Various unofficial reports from Saloniki indicate that many more Allied troops are in the neighborhood or being landed at convenient points along the Ægean than it was at first supposed. The landing of an Italian force at Avlona, on the Adriatic, to proceed across Albania is rumored. The Montenegrins claim substantial victories over the Austrians attempting entrance from Herzegovina and also over other forces to the north, in the sanjak of Novibazar. Berlin claims Austrian advances at Kraljevo, southwest of Kragujevatz, and in the Western Morava valley.

November 8.—General von Gallwitz captures Krusevac, thirty miles northwest of Nish, with 3,500 Servian prisoners. The Austrians mass an army of 120,000 men against the Montenegrins.

November 9—South of Kraljevo and southwest of Krusevac, Berlin reports, the Servians are driven out of their rear-guard positions. The Teutonic forces advance, storming the heights near Djunis on the west bank of the Morava. In the south the Allied strength grows. A steady advance is made in the direction of Koprili. The Bulgars claim the capture of Nish.

November 10.—The French in southern Servia report the recapture of Koprili from the Bulgars. The possession of this city by the Allies seriously threatens the cutting off of all Bulgars who have penetrated west of the Vardar. Surrounded by Germans and Austrians to the north, Bulgarians along the Orient Railway to the east, and another Bulgarian army to the south, in a rectangle in the mountains thirty by sixty miles, the small Servian Army attempts to hold out for the Allies' arrival and to keep the Kachanik Pass, northwest of

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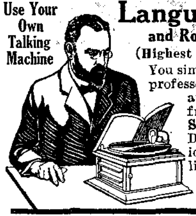

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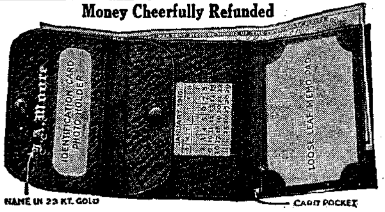

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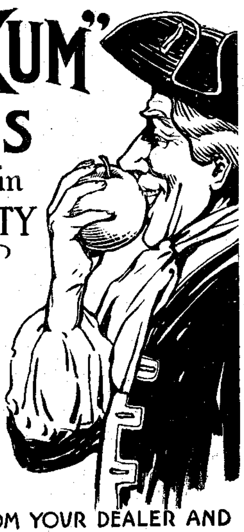

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Uskub, clear for a possible retreat through Albania to Durazzo.

IN RUSSIA AND GALICIA

November 3.—London reports Russian counter-attacks at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr, and in Galicia on the Strypa. In the second instance the forces south of Pinsk, in Volhynia, claim 5,000 prisoners. The Germans declare all attacks repulsed and losses regained.

November 6.—West of Dvinsk, where the fighting has centered about Lake Sventen, the Russians claim to have taken two lines of German trenches. Near Riga fighting continues about Olai, where slight advantages are also claimed. Germany claims all attacks repulsed in both districts.

Petrograd reports the success of a surprize attack on the Strypa, Galicia, whereby 8,500 of General von Linsingen's Austrian forces are taken. Germany declares the Russians repulsed in all attacks in this sector, with a loss in prisoners of over 6,000 men.

November 7.—Activities continue along the Dvinsk-Pinsk line and in Galicia, the Russians claiming substantial gains at many points, which are flatly contradicted by Berlin reports.

IN THE WEST

November 3.—At Massiges, in the Champagne, near the "Chausson Farm," the Germans capture several Allied trenches. Artillery actions occur at Lombaertzyde, in the Givenchy wood in Artois, and in the Vosges in the region of Violu.

November 6.—Artillery duels of greater or less severity continue all along the front, with occasional flurries of mine-fighting and some sapping.

November 9.—Continued infantry-fighting about Loos is reported by the French War Office. Violent bombardments are reported in the Beauvraignes sector, and near "The Trapeze," in the Champagne district. These are declared equal in intensity to the bombardments that preceded the "big drive" the last week in September.

GENERAL

November 4.—Several French and Italian vessels are sunk off the Algerian coast by German submarines that slip through the Strait of Gibraltar.

November 6.—Earl Kitchener leaves London for the East "at the request of his colleagues." The London *Globe*, declaring that he has resigned, is seized and suppressed by the police.

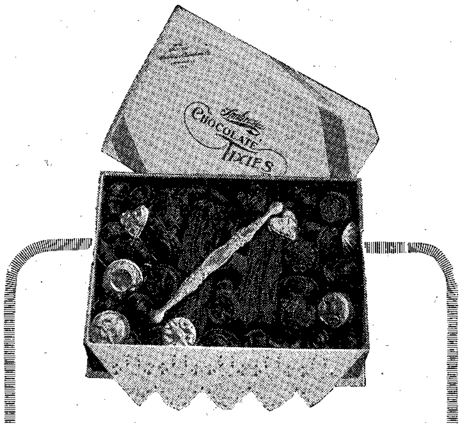
November 7.—Rome reports mainly infantry attacks in the Italian campaign, with success in the Carso district. Vienna declares all attacks repulsed.

The German cruiser *Undine* is torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine off the Swedish coast.

November 8.—Severe fighting in the Austro-Italian campaign occurs in the upper Cordevole district, where the peak of Col di Lana is hotly contested. Both sides claim its possession as the key to the situation in that portion of the Dolomites.

The Italian liner *Ancona*, carrying 422 passengers and 60 crew, is sunk in the Mediterranean by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag. Considerable loss of lives is reported, among them a number of Americans. The American steamer *Llama*, seized and run on a reef off the English coast by a British prize-crew, is washed off and sinks.

November 9.—London reports two of the *U*-boats in the Mediterranean sunk and



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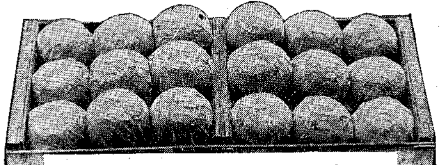

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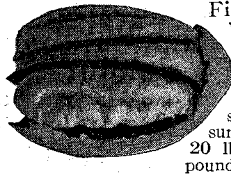

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a third captured and taken to the island of Murdos.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 4.—It is reported that Villa, now in occupation of Naco, Sonora, has moved on Guaymas, on the west coast, a vantage-point for securing supplies cut off at the United States border.

November 6.—General Obregon reaches Agua Prieta, to take charge of the campaign against Villa.

The Peruvian Senate passes a mineral export tax bill whose leniency is considered a victory for Anglo-American oil and copper interests.

November 9.—Emperor Yoshihi to, 122d of his line, ascends the throne of his imperial ancestors in Kioto, amid ceremonies of unprecedented brilliance.

DOMESTIC

November 4.—President Wilson in an address at the fiftieth anniversary banquet of the Manhattan Club, New York, outlines the Administration's defense policy, declaring definitely against "panic haste."

November 5.—Secretary Garrison announces the details of his "big-army" plan, declaring the estimated cost to the country will for the first year be some $30,000,000 in excess of the current appropriation, exclusive of sums spent on armament and stores. The total first year budget is estimated at $182,000,000, or an excess of $80,000,000. This will increase each year to $228,000,000 the fourth year, thereafter decreasing to a fixt $182,000,000.

November 7.—The American note of October 21, sent by special messenger to the British Government, made public for the first time, presents much evidence showing the illegality of British seizure of our ships and England's "blockade," and declares positively that this country "can not submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights."

In automobiles and on foot citizens of Chicago to the number of 44,000 protest by a parade through the city against Mayor Thompson's recent edict closing the saloons on Sunday.

November 8. — Indictments involving heavy penalties are found against the six Germans, of whom "Lieutenant" Robert Fay is one, arrested for conspiring to destroy at sea vessels carrying munitions to the Allies.

November 9.—A French commercial and industrial mission arrives in this country with the avowed purpose of spending some $1,000,000,000 here for agricultural, industrial, and commercial materials.

The Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium announces the need of warm clothing for 9,200,000 non-combatants, French and Belgian. New and substantial garments must be had, as the expense of preparing second-hand materials is too great.

November 10.—This Government formally requests information from Great Britain concerning the recent search of the American ship *Zealandia* in the Mexican port of Progreso by a landing party from a British cruiser.

Shop Number 4 of the Bethlehem Steel Works at Bethlehem, Pa., is destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of 800 big guns intended for the Allies.

November 11.—A new factory of the John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, of Trenton, N. J., engaged in manufacturing chains and barbed wire for the Allies, is destroyed by fire.

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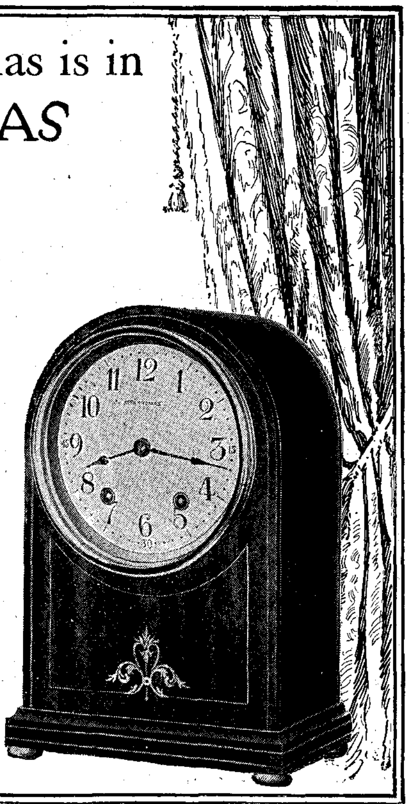

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

NEW FIGURES AS TO THE WAR'S COST

THE borrowings of all the nations concerned in the European War are estimated to have now reached somewhat more than $19,000,000,000, and they are "greater than the total direct cost of all European wars that have occurred within 125 years." So, at least, says a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, who presents many interesting facts as to present conditions and the cost of other wars:

"Prior to the present catastrophe the costliest military campaign in modern history was that which England waged with France, from 1793 to 1814—the Napoleonic wars. When that titanic struggle commenced, the funded debt of England, wholly the product of wars which had gone before, amounted to $1,220,000,000. When Napoleon finally went to Elba, in 1814, the British Government had a funded debt of more than $3,700,000,000 in addition to a large floating debt. But the war's expense did not cease even then, and by 1816 the total debt had reached a figure only slightly under $4,500,000,000, the largest in its history up to the outbreak of the present war. The total cost of the twenty-two years of warfare has been estimated by authorities at $6,250,000,000, and half of this was represented in the increase of the British debt.

"The only other war in European history comparable in cost to the Napoleonic wars was the Franco-Prussian War. That comparatively brief contest cost France directly some $2,750,000,000, and from 1870 to 1872 her national obligations were increased by almost $1,700,000,000. Unlike England, which gradually reduced its debt after 1816 (at the close of the 1914 fiscal year it stood at $3,535,000,000), the French debt increased largely after the Franco-Prussian War, and on January 1, 1914, it amounted to more than $6,500,000,000—the largest national debt at that time. Much of this increase, however, was devoted to the acquisition by the State of railroads and to educational and other social developments, which, in England, were financed by taxation.

"The American Civil War cost more than any other save the Napoleonic wars, the total expenditures having been reliably estimated at $5,000,000,000, and as a result the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States was raised from only $64,000,000 in 1860 to $2,332,331,208 in 1865. Almost immediately after the war, however, the debt began to decline, and in 1892 it was only $585,000,000. Since then it has increased substantially, partly as a result of the war with Spain, but it is still the smallest of the debts of any of the great Powers. The annual interest-charge is only 23 cents per capita.

"Thus the combined direct cost of the three most expensive wars in modern times, one of which raged through a period of twenty-one years, was $14,000,000,000. The twenty greatest wars in the century and a quarter preceding the European War have cost directly, in the aggregate, $22,000,000,000. Europe's total war-bill for the 125-year period did not exceed $18,000,000,000. Much of that sum, however, went to swell the national debts, and when war broke out a year ago last August the nations involved were already struggling with national obligations amounting to approximately $28,000,000,000, mostly the accumulation of centuries of fighting and preparations for fighting.

"The financial record since that time shows with what appalling rapidity that total has mounted. In an accompanying table is given the approximate borrowings of each of the belligerents in the last fifteen months. It shows that the Allies have borrowed in one form or another more than $10,800,000,000, while the Teutonic Powers have increased their indebtedness by about $8,500,000,000. That is a total debt-expansion in little more than a year of above $19,000,000,000. It means, roughly calculated, that the annual interest-charges of those nations have increased by between $850,000,000 and $900,000,000. To what great heights the figures may climb before peace finally comes must be left to the imagination. Only time can tell, for hard necessity has forced the adoption of the announced policy of unlimited liability.

"Up to date the German debt has increased actually and relatively more than that of any of the other belligerents. The national debt of the German Empire began to assume large proportions only in recent years, and it represented before the present conflict the cost of preparation for war rather than war itself. The indemnity which Germany received at the close of the Franco-Prussian War left the country in an excellent position so far as national finances were concerned. In 1877, five years after hostilities ceased, the national debt amounted to only $18,000,000. Recently, however, as military expenditures began rapidly to increase, the debt, too, began to grow.

"At the end of the fiscal year, in October, 1913, it amounted to $1,254,000,000. From 41 cents per capita in 1877, it had climbed to $18.72. The trend of the debt per capita almost throughout the period was exactly opposite to that of the British debt, as will appear from the following table, in which are also included the figures for the United States:

	United Kingdom	*Germany*	*United States*
1877	$115.45	$0.41	$36.93
1881	110.31	1.47	31.94
1886	102.58	2.34	19.97
1891	90.39	6.64	9.55
1896	82.35	10.11	12.06
1901	84.60	10.57	12.72
1906	90.35	14.53	10.44
1911	81.04	18.87	9.75
1912	79.82	18.59	10.09
1913	77.79	18.72	9.95
1914	76.17	.....	9.81

"Mark the enormous increase caused by Germany's present campaign. In the last twelve or thirteen months Germany has borrowed no less than $6,415,000,000. That is to say, on the basis of her population, on June 30, 1914, the per capita debt has increased by $94.60, or more than 500 per cent. But, as a matter of fact, the increase has really been greater than that, for the huge losses of life on the battlefields make the burden so much greater for those who survive to bear it. Nor must it be forgotten that those who have been destroyed or crippled in battle are, physically, at any rate, the most efficient of the nation's people. Against this may be set the possibility that a larger proportion of the population will be employed in productive work when Europe turns from destruction to construction. The same conditions apply, of course, to the other countries involved in the war.

"Great Britain, which is bearing the brunt of the Allies' financing, has been the second largest borrower. In various ways she has taken $5,739,000,000 from the world's money markets. Reduced to a per capita basis, that is equal to $123.68, figured on the population just before the war commenced, an increase of about 160 per cent. In comparison with the debt which the country shouldered as a result

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of the Napoleonic wars, however, this showing is not at all unfavorable. In fact, the present debt per capita is scarcely as large as was the debt in 1816, while interest-charges per capita are now actually smaller than they were at that time.

"If all borrowings since the outbreak of war be included, the debt of France has increased by less than a third, while that of Russia is now about 50 per cent. larger than it was on January 1, 1914, the debt on that date having been about $4,500,000,000. With the other belligerents the increases have been relatively small.

"Further enormous borrowings are in prospect, not only to finish the war but to take up the work of rehabilitation when the grim task has been completed. It makes a gloomy picture, but there is another side, too. Who can tell, for instance, to what extent the productivity of Europe's people will increase, as it has always increased after each war since the beginning of the mechanical age; or how much easier the individual's burden may be made by the increase in real wages which must inevitably come with greater productivity?

"Since the outbreak of war the borrowings of those nations involved have been approximately as shown in the following tables:

UNITED KINGDOM

Bonds: 3½ per cents	$1,750,000,000
4½ per cents	2,925,000,000
Five-year Exchequer 3s	239,000,000
Treasury bills (various rates)	*575,000,000
One-half of Anglo-French credit in New York, 5s	250,000,000
Total	$5,739,000,000

*Estimated amount now outstanding.

FRANCE

Bonds: National defense	$1,230,000,000
Treasury	450,000,000
One-year 5 per cent. notes in London	50,000,000
One-year 5 per cent. notes in New York	*25,000,000
Credits and collateral loan in New York	73,000,000
One-half of Anglo-French credit in New York, 5s	250,000,000
Total	$2,078,000,000

*Estimated.

RUSSIA

5 per cent. bonds	$515,000,000
5½ per cent. bonds	515,000,000
4 per cent. bonds	309,000,000
Treasury bills; at home and in England and France	1,252,000,000
Total	$2,591,000,000

ITALY

5½ per cent. bonds	$200,000,000
4½ per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Loan now being placed in the United States	25,000,000
Total	$425,000,000

GERMANY

First war-loan, 5s	$1,115,000,000
Second war-loan, 5s	2,265,000,000
Third war-loan, 5s	3,025,000,000
Notes in United States	10,000,000
Total	$6,415,000,000

AUSTRIA

Austrian 5½ per cent. bonds	$433,000,000
Hungarian 6 per cent. bonds	237,000,000
War-loans, credits, etc	1,161,000,000
Total	$1,831,000,000

TURKEY

Loan in Germany	$250,000,000
Total war-borrowings	$19,329,000,000

"In addition to these loans, Canada has borrowed $70,000,000; India, $15,000,000, and numerous neutrals have put out loans, estimated at an amount exceeding $300,000,000, the principal ones begin the borrowings of Holland, amounting to $143,000,000, and Roumania, $40,000,000."

RECORD BANK-CLEARINGS

In the month of October, bank-clearings in this country reached the highest total ever known, being $20,052,233,222. The highest total for any previous month was that for October, 1912, $17,002,000,000, so that the total clearings for this year surpass the highest previous total by nearly 18 per cent. While activity on the New York Stock Exchange in part accounted for the great total this year, at the same time, if New York City were excluded from the total, the remaining sum, representing the rest of the country, would be of record proportion. So also of the showing for New York alone, which this year exceeds by about $1,500,000,000 the previous high record. Other cities which showed unprecedented totals in October this year were Philadelphia, Kansas City, Cleveland, Detroit, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Ore., and Richmond. The total for October this year exceeds by about 30 per cent. the total for October, 1913. When comparison is made with October, 1914, the increase this year is 72.4 per cent. A writer in *Bradstreet's* says:

"Every group reflects a gain over October, 1914, while only two out of seven display decreases from 1913, the two being the southern and far-western divisions. All of the New England cities, most of the middle, and practically all of the western group, as well as the cities in the northwestern division, show advances over October, 1914, an exception in this respect being Minneapolis, which reveals a loss. It is to be noted, however, that clearings at Minneapolis have been showing a consistent shrinkage, not because business is less active in that city, but because of the consolidation last March of the First National Bank and the Security National Bank into one institution. Only one city in the southwest discloses a decline, and in the south every center save Knoxville appears on the favorable side. In the far-western group three of fifteen cities reflect losses.

"The month was marked by activity in numerous lines: by improvement tending to reach out to trades and industries that had been lagging; by better collections; by good prices for grain as well as for cotton and cottonseed; by exceptional activity in the country's leading stock market, and by the successful underwriting of the Anglo-French loan. Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during the month of October aggregated 26,639,000 shares, the heaviest sales reported for any month since March, 1907, and payments on account of subscriptions to the Anglo-French loan also were heavy, while the rising tide of prices for stocks involved larger sums of money. These factors, of course, must be considered when weighing the bank-clearings for October.

"New York City's total for October—$12,739,678,652—exceeds that of September by 37 per cent.; it surpasses October, 1914, by 127.1 per cent.; it overtops the like month in 1913 by 46 per cent., and it outranks the same month in 1912 by 23 per cent.

"Outside of New York the total for October—$7,312,554,570—reflects a gain of 20 per cent. over September, shows a rise of 21.5 per cent. over that month in 1914, of 6.5 per cent. over October, 1913, and a practically similar ratio over the same time in 1912."

NEW YORK AS STILL THE FINANCIAL CENTER

Recent figures as to the condition of our national banking system given out by the Controller of the Currency, as of September 2, show total resources for national banks of $12,267,000,000, the loans aggregating $6,825,000,000, the deposits $9,229,000,000, and the lawful reserves, the unprecedented total of $1,989,000,000, or an excess or surplus reserve of $868,000,000, the latter being figures which break all previous records. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that these figures

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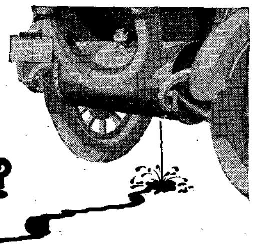

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"do not tell the whole story" that one may extract from them. Not so very long ago he says some lawmakers "sought to relegate a particular city to an obscure place on the financial map." In the summer of 1914 when the Federal Reserve Law was in the process of making "an unmistakable animus was directed against New York banking interests." It was well known that a purpose existed to disintegrate the powers of the so-called "money trust" by arbitrary measures which would force banking funds into other sections. Accordingly, there was allotted to the New York Federal Reserve Bank as small a district "as was consistent with dignity." New York, however, has survived that attempt, and, "like a phenix, has emerged stronger and more than ever the financial center of the United States, as no sane thinker doubted it would at the time." The writer adds:

"Its national banks are responsible for $2,056,000,000, or 22 per cent. of the total deposits. Their resources are over one-sixth of the whole national banking system, and they hold 45 per cent. of the cash. This city boasts, among other things, of a single bank with deposits over $500,000,000, a trust company with deposits of $400,000,000. Its clearing-house members answer for loans aggregating over $3,000,000,000. They hold over $730,000,000 of reserves. The bank exchanges in one day have reached the enormous figures of $868,000,000. Moreover, out of a total of $283,000,000 of gold imported into the country from all sources between January 1 and October 15, some $220,000,000 passed through its portals.

"New York has filled its present position not because of the laws, but in spite of them. Commerce and business develop along lines of expediency. No man-made law can cause water to flow up-hill. As London, and not Liverpool or Manchester, became a financial center, so New York has developed a reason for its paramount and lasting position. As a great shipping point it causes the merchants to assemble here. Its great market for securities, the new discount and acceptance facilities of the reserve banking system—all these tend to attract banking funds from far and near. They flowed here under the old system, and it is quite evident that the new banking system has been no hindrance. And they will not cease to flow in this direction until self-interest directs the movement elsewhere."

OUR AMAZING CROPS

Final details of our grain crops have come with a significance somewhat startling to many minds. The totals are unprecedented, and their full meaning perhaps can not as yet be determined. The value of our corn crop is now estimated at current prices as $1,913,025,071, a sum $190,000,000 higher than the value of our corn in the previous high record of production. It is interesting to note that eleven of the Southern States increased their production of corn this year by 25 per cent., and that they have to their credit 27 per cent. of the total crop. Much encouragement is found by economists in this evidence that the South is more and more getting away from its old habit of producing cotton as a single crop. A writer in the New York *Times* says:

"There are now five crops reckoned in totals of billions—corn, wheat, oats in bushels, and cotton and tobacco in pounds. Our wheat is now a quarter of the world's growth. Hay is reckoned in tons, this year 80,983,000 of 'domesticated' hay, and

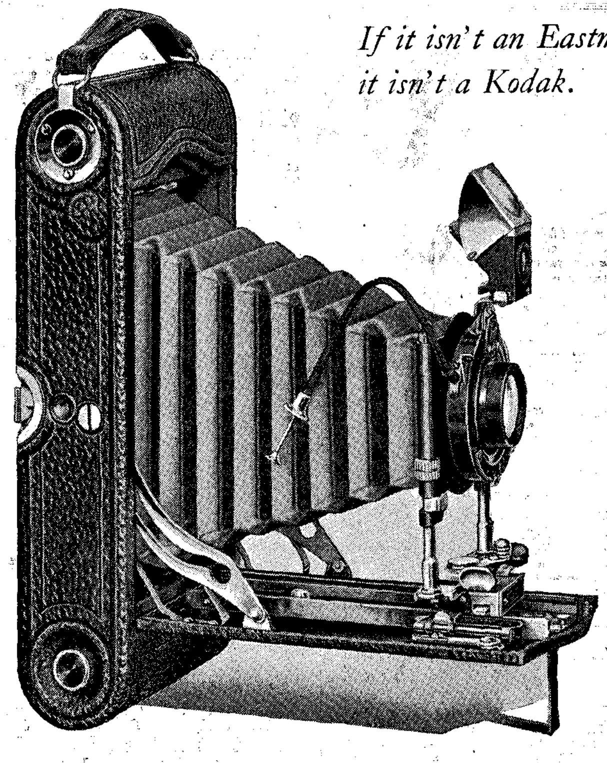
20,293,000 of wild hay. The tame hay falls below the billion-dollar value by about a hundred millions, but might make a sixth in the billion class for both sorts. It is worth hundreds of millions more than cotton, about which the country is accustomed to be convulsed by the politicians, who never think of hay. The principal crops are worth this year certainly a half billion, perhaps a round billion, more than last year's maximum up to that year. The total of farm produce may well enough exceed eleven billions, for animals have had an unusual increase and their food has been abundant.

"Counting these billions of quantities and values, it is impossible not to recall with amusement the prophecies of those who thought that the United States about now would be unable to feed itself, and the arguments of the neo-Malthusians, who preach race-suicide because of the inability of the earth to sustain the increase of population. That leaves out of the calculation two elements: Famines heretofore have been caused more by inability to distribute the earth's food-products than by inability to produce them, and the methods of production have been immeasurably increased by American methods. We have often been condemned for being bad farmers. The fact is that we do not have to be any better than we are to supply all demands. Nobody has ever calculated what Russia, for example, would be able to produce with American machinery. Our own capacity is a matter of price. When the food is wanted, any quantity will be forthcoming. The saying that 10 per cent. will bring gold from the mines is equally true of food. The world will never be hungry as a whole so long as it has the price, and it is not likely that any large areas will ever suffer famine again in the old manner. There always are those who can find something to be miserable about, but the American who pulls a long face this year has something wrong with his vitals or intellectuals."

HOW THE WAR HAS ADVANCED THE PRICES OF MEDICINES

Whereas in the Middle Ages nostrums and philters were within reach of none but the well-to-do, or rich persons, the promise now is, if the war continues long, that even the rich will be unable to buy some of the modern drugs which have revolutionized therapeutics during the past decade—so declares a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*. The leading manufacturer and exporter of modern medicines has long been Germany, her efficiency having been such as to make impossible a duplication of her work by other nations at short notice, and this entirely independent of the difficulty of obtaining the secret processes she used in making many drugs. Every year Germany sent out literally tons of her famous coal-tar products, but the supply of these since the war began has been practically cut off. A small surplus existed in this country, but this has rapidly disappeared in spite of rising prices, which promise soon to "make some of the precious pellets worth their weight in gold." Already there are druggists who will not sell to one person more than a single dozen tablets of aspirin, salol, or phenacetin. Jobbers meanwhile are conserving their small supplies; when retailers order them by thousands they are apt to get only a few hundred tablets. The writer adds:

"Salol, used extensively in breaking colds and fevers, has risen from 64 cents a pound to $3.35, and is rising daily. Phenacetin, a coal-tar headache-cure, now sells



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at $9.50 a pound, against 98 cents before the war. Aspirin is daily more difficult for the retailers to obtain, and is doled out by the wholesalers at $1.25 a pound, against 32 cents a pound a year ago.

"A prominent drug-jobber was recently visiting a retail druggist in Wall Street, and on spying a ten-pound carton of acelphenetidin on his customer's shelf, he advised him to put it in the safe, for what had been purchased for $5.75 was valued at $115. This drug is used practically in all headache-cures.

"Phenolphthalein, an important factor in laxative medicines, has advanced from $1 a pound to $10. Caffein was selling around $3 a pound before the war, and is offered by wholesalers at $9.

"Antipyrin has advanced from $2.55 a pound to $1.25 an ounce, and it is weighed out to retail druggists in mighty small quantities.

"Ordinary drugs are taking part in the advance, quinin having jumped 300 per cent., from 25 cents an ounce to $1; and glycerin from 18 cents a pound to 50 cents.

"Tired nerves will not be soothed when the bromid bill has to be paid, for bromids, which are still advancing in price, are selling to the retailers at $2 a pound, against 44 cents before the war. Those who strive to regain hirsute vigor through use of resorcin, utilized in practically all modern hair-tonics, won't be pleased to learn that it has advanced from 76 cents a pound to $9, and the price shows an advance daily.

"Santonin, a remedy for worms, has advanced from $14 to $75 a pound.

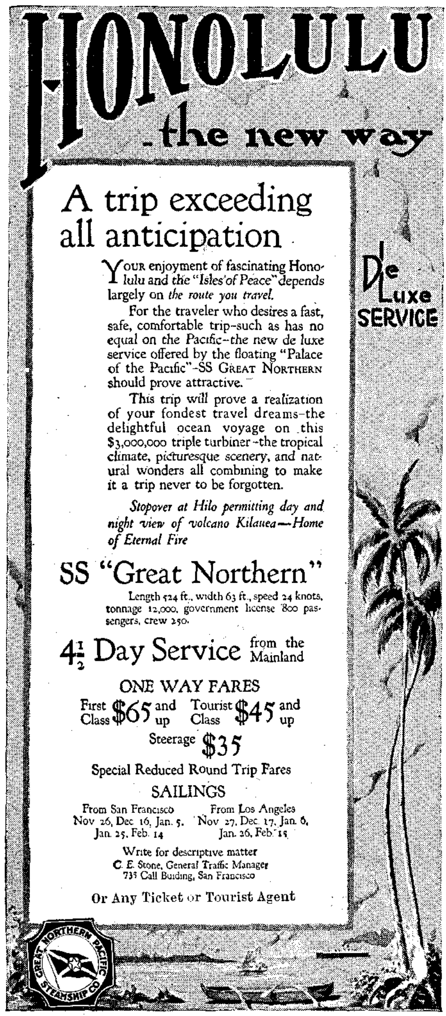
"It is getting impossible for many druggists to keep track of daily changes in prices. For instance, a Wall Street drugstore recently sold 100 pills to a customer for 38 cents; and next day, when the jobber came around, the drug-store owner was offered pills to renew his supply at 61 cents a hundred.

"The big jobbers are frowning on any attempt to speculate in these important medicines. An example is shown in a recent attempt to put through a deal in citric acid. This is largely imported from Italy, and sells in normal times at 65 cents a pound. When that country entered hostilities the acid instantly advanced to $1.75 a pound. The American jobbers discovered that a certain foreign layman living in New York had accumulated 3,000 kegs of the acid in anticipation of Italy's entrance into the war. They refused to buy, and the price dropt to normal prices."

RAILROADS RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR

Slason Thompson, of the Bureau of Railway Statistics, finds one of the most helpful signs of the day to be the increase now going on in expenditures by railroads for labor and material. He has prepared for *The Journal of Commerce* an interesting statement on this subject:

"Full returns as to the income of the railways of the United States are only available to the end of August. These, amounting to $282,036,440, show a gratifying increase in gross revenues over the corresponding month in 1914, and are only slightly ($1,430,000, or one-half of 1 per cent.) below those of 1913. When scrutinized more closely the returns for both July and August show that the improvement in gross revenues was almost wholly due to the great boom in manufacturing for export, which is taxing the capacity of the Eastern railways both in equipment and terminal facilities in the movement of coal and manufactures of iron and steel. Where the freight-revenues of Class I roads



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in the Eastern district were only $73,765,141 for July, and $78,100,736 for August, 1914, they had increased to $78,612,752 and $83,284,790 for those two months, respectively, this year, or an increase of $10,031,665 in the Eastern district, where the increase for the whole country was only $5,286,646.

"So far as returns have been received, to the second week in October, railway revenues show material increases over the same periods in 1914 without reaching the higher marks for 1913. In all these reports the same phenomenon appears—the chief improvements, so far as freight is concerned, is in the East, while the passenger movement is greater in the West, where the effect of travel to the Panama Exposition is still evident.

"From these facts it is apparent that railway revenues have practically recovered from the slump that followed the breaking out of the war, but they owe their recovery more to the stimulus given to the production of war-materials, coupled with the demand for export of food-products, than to any improvement in domestic business.

"Turning to the marked increase in net revenue, which has steadily grown for seven months, this has been due almost wholly to the adoption of every form of economy known to railway managers, and, to the marvel of the superficial observer, this has been accompanied by increased efficiency in operation. Hard times develop and reward the great American trait of adaptability. They force economies that good times do not appear to justify. They put a curb on extravagances, as well as extensions and experiments. In the matter of labor alone, which constitutes from 62 per cent. to 63 per cent. of the expense of operation, a material reduction in the number of employees becomes not only possible but unavoidable. It is found that two men can very often do the work of three, and in some instances do it more efficiently. Between June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1915, there was a reduction of from 150,000 to 200,000 in the number of railway employees. This of itself would have meant a saving of approximately $10,000,000 a month in expenses had it not been accompanied by an increase in the wage-scale during these two years.

"The increase in net income during the seven months, February to August, 1915, as shown in the following statement, has placed the railways in a favorable position to avail themselves of a normal increase in traffic:

	Net Income		
	1914	*1915*	*Increase*
February	$39,079,124	$51,420,148	$12,341,024
March	67,312,535	68,674,242	1,361,707
April	59,839,815	67,739,995	7,100,180
May	57,954,698	72,403,876	14,449,178
June	72,364,476	84,798,723	12,434,247
July	78,904,352	89,610,032	10,705,680
August	89,628,582	100,399,783	10,771,201

"From all these figures an average of 13 per cent. has to be deducted to pay monthly tax-accruals.

"Throughout this period the increase in net income was due almost entirely to reduced operating expenses and not to improved revenues, but there are evidences in more recent returns that railway expenses are responding to the demands of increased traffic. In other words, expenses have taken a turn upward, and, paradoxical as it may seem, this is a more healthy sign than a mere increase in revenues. This means increased purchases of fuel, materials, and supplies, and the filling up of the depleted ranks of wage-earners. The increase in expenditures for labor and materials is the most hopeful sign in the railway-world to-day."

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(3) That, even if the guarantee treaty had still been in force, International Law fully permitted Germany to invade Belgium under the particular circumstances.

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Farm Tractors Show Rapidly Increasing Use

Fifty per cent. Increase in the United States—Considerations in Selecting a Tractor—Government of France Offers a Farm Tractor Subsidy

"THE total output of farm tractors this year will exceed twenty-one thousand," says *The Gas Review.* "Last year it was between thirteen and fourteen thousand. Next year, unless all signs fail, there will be another fifty per cent. increase, maybe more."

The vast possibilities of the farm tractor were pointed out recently by Philip S. Rose, editor of *The American Thresherman*, in an address before the International Engineering Congress at San Francisco.

Mr. Rose brought out some impressive statistics on animal versus engine power for agricultural purposes.

He quoted estimates of the Department of Agriculture showing 25,411,000 horses on farms up to the beginning of 1915, an increase of more than 1,368,000 horses in five years. Of this year's total it is estimated that 20,328,800 are work horses, each of which develops seven-tenths horse-power. Thus the total annual horse-power on farms approximates 14,230,000 horse-power. The total value of these horses and their harness is $3,045,855, which shows a valuation of $214.05 per horse-power. Expert estimates show that steam-power plants cost from $175 to $200 per horse-power.

Taking the statistics from 1870 to 1914, it is shown that farm horses have increased from 7,000,000 to 21,000,000, and that cultivated acreage has increased within this same period from 185,000,000 to 500,000,000 acres. These figures show that increase in available power and work to be done by power has maintained steady gain, but that the acreage cultivated per horse has decreased from 20.3 to 19.2.

There are two chief reasons for the greater power now being expended upon each cultivated acre—first, deeper plowing; second, scarcity and high cost of farm labor. Deep plowing calls for greater power. High wages limit the workers. The farm gas tractor solves both problems.

Speaking of the development of the light tractor, Mr. Rose said: "Just how the light-weight tractor will develop is difficult to forecast at this time, but where such a genuine need exists there seems little doubt that the manufacturers who have had a number of years' experience will be able to produce a machine that will be able to supplement the horse and the mule, even if it does not displace them. The present tendency toward very light machines, weighing only 3,000 or 4,000 lbs., probably marks the extreme swing of the pendulum toward light weight. The tractor that appears, to the writer, to have the best chance for ultimate success will weigh from 6,000 to 8,000 lbs., and have about a 30 horse-power motor.

"The possibilities for the use of tractors are almost unlimited when the number of farms of large size containing 175 acres or more is considered. Each one of these farms would appear to be large enough to make profitable use of some form of mechanical power for general farm use, provided one can be built and sold for a price at which the farmer can afford to make the investment."

In discussing the question of selecting the light or moderate sized farm tractor, A. S. Atkinson has this to say in *The Gas Review:*

"In selecting a tractor to-day a farmer must consider carefully the work that he can put it to, and if he can not use it in a variety of work it is doubtful if he will get proper returns on his investment. A tractor costing a thousand or two thousand dollars, that must be left idle for a greater part of the year, can hardly be made to pay.

"Fortunately the moderate size tractors designed to-day for the man operating from seventy-five to two hundred acres of land possess many features of adaptability that the early big ones did not have. Consequently the farmer can utilize the present day tractor nearly the year round, and thus make it pay for itself. There is an enormous and unlimited field for such tractors in a country of this size, and the farmer who makes himself familiar with the advantages obtained is bound to get a start on his neighbors who refuse to adopt mechanical power for general operations.

"The moderate size tractors of to-day are designed for all kinds of work on a small farm and the small class of work on large farms. The pulling capacity of these moderate size tractors is that of four to eight or ten horses on the high gear and better than this under more favorable conditions. They are for the most part equipped with clutch pulleys to be used for driving farm machinery of nearly every kind. They can be used for field cultivation, orchard work, spraying, operating saw outfits, pumping water, driving separators, and a great variety of other kinds of machinery.

"Instead of being laid up idle after the plowing, such a tractor is brought into use nearly every day of the year. They are really gasoline engines mounted on wheels so they can be used for hauling or for stationary operation."

Realizing the immense bearing of farm tractors upon a nation's agricultural development, the Government of France has recently put in operation a system of subsidies to farmers, groups of farmers, and rural communities "for the purchase of motors intended for mechanical culture."

This progressive plan is thus described in *Motor Age:*

"The scale of subsidies drawn up by the minister of agriculture fixes the maximum at one-third the purchase price, except in the case of districts which have suffered by the war, when the amount may be increased to one-half. The subsidy will be paid immediately that proof has been given that the motor has been delivered and that the purchaser has paid his share of the cost. Each year the Government district agricultural inspector will deliver a report to the minister of agriculture on the results obtained by the use of these subventioned motors in service in his district.

"This subsidy scheme, which goes into force immediately, will undoubtedly bring about an immense increase in the number of motor-tractors employed on French farms. Motor-tractor demonstrations have been carried out in every part of France for several years, with the result that farmers as a whole are thoroughly conversant with gasoline tractors and the more prosperous of them make use of these tractors on their farms. The State Agricultural Department has followed this development very closely and is convinced that the time is now ripe for the application of motors to agriculture.

"Heavy tractors of 60 to 100 horse-power were almost automatically ruled out under French farming conditions, by reason of their great size and time lost in turning them at the headlands. Agricultural conditions vary considerably in France, but as a rule it is the small and medium size tractor which attracts attention."

Farm Tractor Dept.

The Literary Digest

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Prof. W. P. King, President Kentucky Educational Association, says: *"I took this course six weeks ago when my nervous energy was very much run down and the strain of my official duties was literally crushing me. It has built up my nervous system till I now have no 'nerves' and my blood is energized in a manner that is surprising."*

Rev. T. Sigmond, Kinsett, Iowa, says: *"I am very grateful to you for what you have done. I can not repay you."*

Luther H. Keil, Fort Wayne, Ind., says: *"Since last exercises I have not had a bad day—felt good all the days."*

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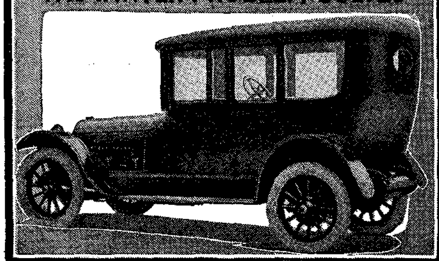


THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

The Lexicographer regrets the *lapsus calami* made with regard to the position of "Jr." used in connection with a name. In former issues of The Literary Digest he has maintained that *Jr.* and *Sr.* are almost as closely allied to the names to which they are appended as some other distinctive name, and that when used they should be used directly after the name and, in British usage, followed by *Esq.*

"L. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you give me any information about *potamines?* In a discussion about autotoxic poisoning a friend of mine used the term, which I can not find in any dictionary."

No, probably your friend wished to use the word *ptomain* or *ptomatin*, and had not analyzed its composition closely enough to pronounce it properly. In either of these words the *p* is silent, and the remainder of the word is pronounced *to'ma-in* or *to'ma-tin*—*o* as in *no*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *in* or *machine*.

"A. H. W.," Louisville, Ky.—"'A' contends that the use of *some* in the following sentence is correct. 'B' says that *a* is preferable to *some*. Please decide. 'I have seen in *some* paper the statement that, etc.'"

The dictionary defines *some* (def. 3) as, "Conceived or thought of, but not definitely known; used to express ignorance or uncertainty in regard to the person or thing referred to; as, he may fall into *some* ditch; each man is *some* man's servant." If you will compare your sentence with this, you will see that your use of the word *some* is perfectly correct: "I have seen in *some* (conceived or thought of, but not definitely known) paper the statement that, etc."

"J. E.,"—Boston, Mass.—"Is the following sentence to be criticized from a tautological viewpoint with reference to the use of the word *two* preceding the plural word *parents*, or is it to be justified by reason of rhetorical emphasis or otherwise? The sentence occurs in a descriptive article concerning English peasant life and housing, and is as follows: 'The home which he was born into was a shed built of clay-lump, roofed with faggots, and already occupied when he came into it by *two* parents, two brothers, and two sisters.'"

In this case it is not tautological, but is justified by the need for rhetorical emphasis. If you substitute *his* for *two* before *parents*, you would weaken the effect of the sentence and fail to emphasize the fact of the numbers already present in the house, which is clearly what the author wishes to emphasize.

"G. D. H.," Glencoe, Ill.—"On the page fronting the title-page of Beatrice Harraden's 'Ships That Pass in the Night' are these lines:

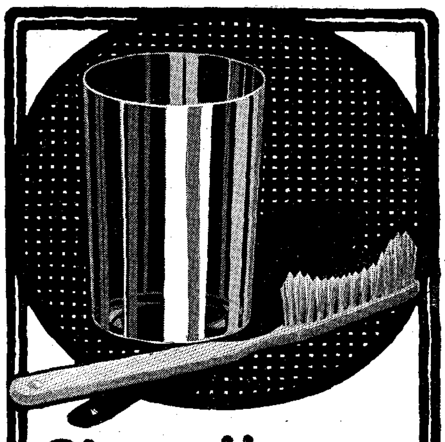
'Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a signal shown, and a distant voice in the darkness;
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and a silence.'

Are these lines quoted from any known poem?"

These lines are from *The Theologian's Tale* in *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, by Longfellow.

"N. J.," Leakesville, Miss.—"Is our time according to the Julian and Gregorian calendar faster or slower than the solar time, and how much? What I mean by this is whether the calendar year 1914 ends with the solar year or not, and if not, how much difference?"

The Julian calendar is now 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian calendar, prescribed by Pope Gregory XIII., modified the Julian calendar by calling October 5, 1582, October 15, and continuing the count ten days in advance, and by making the terminal years of the centuries, 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., common years of 365 days, except when the year was a multiple of 400, as 1600, 2000, etc. The Gregorian rule gives 97 intercalations in 400 years; 400 years therefore contain 365 × 400 + 97, that is, 146,097 days; and consequently one year contains 365.2425 days, or 365 days 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. This exceeds the true solar year by 26 seconds.



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AKRON

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It hangs on the walls of all the Goodyear branches throughout the country, and is being adopted by tire dealers everywhere as an expression of the spirit in which their business is conducted.

We believe that the public will be interested in the analysis of this simple but striking sentiment which is published herewith.

**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio**

F A Seiberling
President

STRIPPED to the waist, his huge torso streaming with sweat, a workman swings the heavy iron core to an iron table, and wrenches off a tire which has just come steaming from the heater.

His eye falls on the legend over his head and he smiles.

Our good name is also his good name.

The two are intertwined.

He will protect the one while he subserves the other.

His thoughts are—as they should be—chiefly of himself, of his little home, and of his family.

Their good name, his good name, our good name—his good work will stand guard over them all.

* * *

Two thousand miles away—in Seattle, we will say—the same thought, in the same simple words.

An irritating moment has arrived—the temptation to speak sharply to a customer, to fling a slur at unworthy competition.

The salesman, or the manager, or whosoever it may be, looks up, and the quiet admonition meets his eye.

Protect our good name.

In a twinkling it smoothes the wrinkles out of his point of view.

He is himself again—a man with a responsibility which he could not escape if he would; and would not, if he could.

Back two thousand miles again to the factories—this time to the experimental room. An alluring chance to save—to make more profit by skimping, by substitution. No one will ever know. But—the silent monitor repeats its impressive admonition.

Protect our good name.

What chance to compromise with conscience in the presence of that vigilant guardian?

* * *

Thousands of men striving to keep a name clean.

And keeping their own clean in the process.

* * *

We Americans, it is said, make a god out of business.

Let the slur stand.

Whether it be true or not—it is true that business is our very life.

Shall it be a reproach to us that we try to make business as good as it can be made?

* * *

Think of *this* business, please, in the light of its great animating thought:

Protect our good name.

We are thinking of you, always, when we say it—you American millions, and you millions in the old world.

We think of you judging us, judging us—by what we are, by what we do, by what we make.

We think of tens of thousands of homes in which our name can be made to stand for that which is worthy and worth while.

We must not lose your good will—we must not tarnish our good name.

* * *

You can call that anything you like.

You can call it business, or sentiment, or idealism, or nonsense.

It may be all of these.

It may even be that which our national critics call making a god out of business.

But at least it gives to us a motive that is bigger and broader and deeper than money.

It makes thousands of men happier in their work and more faithful to it.

It has made of this business a democracy of united thought—a democracy of common endeavor—a democracy of purpose and principle.

* * *

And here is the oddest thing of all:

The more we live up to this "impractical" ideal, the greater the business grows.

The more we labor for the future, the more we profit in the present.

The more we strive for character, the greater the reward in money.

The more we put into our product, the more we take out in sales.

Perhaps, after all, there is more than one sense in which it is good to make a god out of business.

We think so.

And we think you think so.

F A Seiberling, President

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company